REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,586.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,670 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander C. W. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Madras	1
„ Carwar	19	„ Musulipatam	2
„ Narakel	21	„ Coconada	3
„ Alleppy	23	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Tuticorin	25	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Colombo	26	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Negapatam	29	„ False Point	6
„ Pondicherry	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSSORAH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Gwader	22	„ Fao	4
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	31	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	31	Arrives BOMBAY	22
Arrives BUSSORAH Sept.	1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	35	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

*The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 8 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug, 1876.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.
				Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2982	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 12th Aug. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	......	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	......	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	678	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	......	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS........ Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL HALL „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay,

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 bale's grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECE GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on account of the underwriters :—

Ex s. s. Pekin, transhipped from the s. s. Thibet.

E N B—17—1 case damaged silk piece goods consisting of silk sarries, borders, gauze, crape, panj, gatpotch, satin, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of administrators to the Estate of the late Bezunjee Furdoonjee and on account of the Mortgagor, Amoobaee, widow of Futto Allum.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, or dwelling house built thereon, situate on the West side of the old Bengalpoora street in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwer, containing in measurement about 48 2/9 square yards assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 39 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1519, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the old Bengalpoora street, on the north by the house of Bhimjee Girdhur, and on the south by the house of Bhora Tajbhoy Boda bhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French-polished and richly Carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Queen's Road Chowpaty.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. MASSON, Esq.;

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Shella Gujjee, Vudram Jesaji and Shamjee Godajee, trading under the name of Heera Soojun, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Naikin Ashajee Chooriwalee, the mortgagor.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Falkland Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 86 and now under No. 133, containing by admeasurement 83 1/3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Mypat Gunesh, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Dhondoo Byroo, and on the south by the said Falkland Road.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, &c., at the shop No. 7, Khulasi Chuckla, or Furniture Bazaar, without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Khulasi Chuckla, the surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Munjee Canjee, changing his place of business, the same comprises teak-wood and blackwood camp tables, arm, without arm, folding and easy chairs, child's cots and cradles, dining and writing tables, meat safes, iron and brass bedsteads, child's cradles, folding and easy chairs, clocks and time pieces, pictures, book-shelves, 1 and 4 light lustres, candle-sticks, water-filter, China garden seats, camphorwood and leather trunks, carriage and other lamps, iron safe, carpets, bathing tubs, China and coir matting, sewing machines, perambulators, marble flower vases and slabs, knives and forks, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS will be received up to TUESDAY next, the 22nd current, for LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Particulars can be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1876.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS will be received up to TUESDAY next, the 22nd current, for LABOUR required for LOADING and DISCHARGING COAL, and for any Boats which may be necessary.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

A GREY ARAB HORSE, age 7, height 14-2, with a certificate of soundness, broken to harness, has CARRIED A LADY, a free good mover, up to great weight, and with a considerable turn of speed, free from vice. Price Rs. 800. Apply to SCOTT and Co. This advertisement will appear ONLY THREE TIMES.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	8¼ ft. by 8¼ ...	7	4
6 ft. by 9 ...	6	0	8¼ ft. by 10 ...	8	14
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8¼ ft. by 15 ...	13	4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0	9½ ft. by 9½ ...	10	4
7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0	10 ft. by 10 ...	11	4
7 ft. by 10½ ...	8	8			

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2	12	7 ft. by 9 ...	5	8
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4	12
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7½ ft. by 9 ...	5	12
6½ ft. by 8 ...	4	10	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5	4	7½ ft. by 12 ...	7	10
7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4			

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4	8	24 in. by 24 ...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3	12	24 in. by 24 ...	4	12

TOWELS.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
28 in. by 36 ..	6	0	34 in. by 45 ...	11	4
32 in. by 32 ...	7	8	34 in. by 54 ...	13	8
32 in. by 45 ...	10	8	36 in. by 54 ...	14	6
32 in. by 54 ...	12	8			

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS, TROUSERING AND SHIKAR STUFFS.

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

A Uniform Rate of Premium for the Whole World, and for all Professions or Employments.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, and Lapsed Policies revived without fine,

Surrender Value of Policies, (being 40 per cent. of premiums paid) Fixed at Time of Effecting the Assurance.

Positive notes or paid-up Policies Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

All Net Premiums invested in Government Paper at Compound Interest, and lodged with Official Trustee to meet Claims.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100, paid as Capital, is invested in Consols in trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can be made available (at any of the Company's Branches) at any time when a sudden mortality affects the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:
38a, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.		Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.		Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice .... Rs.	40	0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE .... Rs.	28	0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40	0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24	0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31	0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18	0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31	0	...	MARSALA	18	0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	31	0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35	0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character .... Rs.	35	0	19	0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour .... Rs.	30	0	16	0
					WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	20	0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	50	0	27	8	FINE SPARKLING .... Rs.	34	0	...	
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do. ...	49	0	26	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	30	0	16	8
DRY SILLERY	41	0	22	8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27	0	...	

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG .... Rs.	44	0	...		HOCHHEIM .... Rs.	26	0	14	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38	0	19	8	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	26	0	...	
NIERSTEIN	28	0	15	0	LAUBENHEIM	19	0	11	0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN .... Rs.	44	0	24	0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING .... Rs.	36	0	20	0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG .... Rs.	35	0	18	8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE .... Rs.	...		14	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30	0	16	8	WINNINGEN	21	0	...	

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	43	0	23	8	FINE SPARKLING .... Rs.	34	0	...	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36	0	20	8					

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or } Rs.	10	8	...		CHATEAU LAGRANGE .... Rs.	22	0	12	0
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines } ...	13	8	7	12	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after }	27	0	15	0
MEDOCK, Superior	16	8	9	12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	33	0	17	8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	32	0	...		BARSAC, light Table Wine .... Rs.	20	0	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24	0	...						

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN .... Rs.	31	0	17	0	BEAUNE .... Rs.	19	0	10	8
POMMARD	26	0	14	0	CHABLIS	17	0	...	
MACON	24	0	13	0					

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine .... Rs.	40	0	22	0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine .... Rs.	40	0	22	0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit .... Rs.	32	0	...		WHISKEY, Scotch ; Crabbie's .... Rs.	21	0	...	
COGNAC, Old Pale	28	0	...		Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23	8	...	
COGNAC, Pale	24	0	...		HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28	8	...	
GIN, London Old Tom	18	8	...		Do. do. **	32	8	...	
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28	0	...		Do. do. ***	34	8	...	
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23	8	...		MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0	...	
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23	8	...		MARTELL'S do.	27	0	...	
					EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	39	8	...	

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4	0	2	4	VERMOUTH .... per bottle.	1	8	...	
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) „	3	12	2	0	MILK PUNCH .... „	...		1	12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2	12	1	8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ... „	...		1	12
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ...... „	7	0	3	12	GINGER WINE .... per dozen.	17	0	...	
Monastery .... { Yellow ... „	5	12	3	0	ORANGE WINE .... „				
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ...... „	3	12			ORANGE BITTERS .... „	18	0	10	0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best .... „	3	8	2	0	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ...... „	44	0	27	0
CREME DE CITRONELLE .... „	3	4	...		POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ... } ½ Pints.	...		12	0
CREME DE ROSE .... „	3	4	1	12	BRANDY BITTERS				
CREME DE VANILLE .... „	3	4	1	12	WINE BITTERS				
ANISETTE .... „	3	4							

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

M. BRESLAUER & Co. beg to announce to the Public that the want now so much felt for a SUPPLY of ICE, can easily be remedied by their purchasing M. B. & Co.'s

NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE.

These machines produce Ice in FIVE MINUTES, and can be seen working at M. B. & Co.'s premises.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1876.

COGNAC.

THE Undersigned have on hand a SMALL PARCEL of "EXTREMELY FINE OLD COGNAC," bottled and shipped in 1867. Price per dozen, Rs. 45 NET.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements [illegible]ened periods.

W. H. S[illegible] Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL.—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and at up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL .... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a well bred ARAB for Saddle up to 14 Stone. Must be steady and quiet. Price Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,500. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette.*

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and LODGING with a Respectable Family in the Fort for Rs. 70. Apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE
Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.
Factories : Aberdeen and London.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876.

Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS :—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadevi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEHANGEER BAZONJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esquire; and GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it"—*Lancet*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Agents :—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co ; Rogers & Co. ; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO'.S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

AGENTS :—
Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Corfield & Co., do.
Barrie & Co., Madras.
Treacher & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, are required to send the same to the Undersigned before the 10th proximo, after which date no claims can be entertained.

P. HENSLOWE, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad Sind, 2nd August 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

A PASSENGER TRAIN runs DAILY between MHOW, INDORE and OOJEIN, leaving Mhow at 8 A. M. and arriving at Oojein at 12-27 P. M.

The return train leaves OOJEIN at 1-50 P. M. and reaches MHOW at 6-17 P. M.

GOODS TRAINS are NOT RUNNING at present, but Goods are carried by Passenger Train at Parcel Rates.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager Open Line,
H. & N. S. Ry.

10th August, 1876.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN RUPEES PER SHARE (FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM) will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 7th instant, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1876.

NOTICE.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION at POONA will be OPENED at the Council Hall under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR on the 25th instant.

The Exhibition will remain open from the 25th to the 30th inclusive, Sunday excepted. Single Tickets, not transferable, entitling to admission for the five days Rs. 2, procurable at the doors.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY the PUBLIC will be admitted at HALF-PRICE and SOLDIERS in uniform for FOUR ANNAS, payable at the doors.

The Exhibition will be CLOSED at 6 P. M. on the 30th instant.

By Order of the Committee,
AYRTON PULLAN Major,
Honorary Secretary, P. F. A. Exhibition.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the advertisement of the 21st June 1875, that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about 600 HORSES suitable for ARMY PURPOSES during the year 1876-77, and about the same number in the year 1877-78.

Calcutta.
Allahabad.
Cawnpore.
Lucknow.
Agra.
Morar.
Meerut.

Bareilly.
Umballa.
Lahore.
Mooltan.
Sialkot.
Rawul Pindi.
Peshawur.

The purchases will be made by Remount Agents at the stations named in the margin.

The purchases will, except under special circumstances, be made only between the 1st October and 1st April.

Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to seven years.

The average price for a Remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. Every Horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Simla, the 31st July 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 505 of 1874.

RAJOO BALLOO, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Contractor and Money Lender residing at House No. —, in Camateepoora 3rd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... } Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDURANG KEROBA and BULLEERAM PANDURANG, respectively of Bombay, Hindus, residing at House No. —, at Girgaum, outside the Fort, and SADANUND PANDURANG, formerly of the same place and now a prisoner in the House of Correction at Bombay .. } Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1876, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 20th day of November 1875, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Rajoo Balloo, and Defendant, Pandurang Keroba; namely,

All that piece or parcel of Fuzundaree Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, in the District of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing Two Hundred and Six and One-ninth square yards, be the same a little, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Land Revenue under No. 524 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 403, and bounded on the East by the public passage, on the West by the property of Janardhun Heerajee, on the North by the road leading from the cart to the main road, and on the South by the house of Mucund Rapoojee, which said piece of land and messuages were formerly and now in the occupation of the said Pandurang Keroba, towards satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Ten Thousand and Ninety-nine, Annas Ten and Pies Nine, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Plaintiff, Rajoo Balloo, and Defendant, Pandurang Keroba, in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 12th July 1876.

Messrs. BALKRISHNA & BHUGWANDASS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smith's, and Boilermakers' shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First Class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.

All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBITS amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held 28th June 1876, to receive the Report on the Investigation into the Profits which have arisen during the period from 15th November 1870 to 15th November 1875, it was declared that the sum of

£372,710

is to be divided among the Company's Policy-holders.

The Bonus Notices are in course of preparation at Head Office and will be issued as soon as possible.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row Bombay, July 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 14TH AUGUST 1876.

WE have no commercial intelligence from home of a later date than what we gave in our issue of this morning, no telegrams of to-day's date having come through up to the time of writing.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	30,86,895
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	6,73,307
Deposits	Inc. ,,	1,30,604
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	76,815
Loans	Dec. ,,	4,54,942
Bills Discounted	,, ,,	7,51,109
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	3,04,339
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	20,35,141

The reduction in the Government Balances may be put down to the payment of last week's Council drafts, irrespective of which the alterations are in favour of easier money, the public demand showing a falling off of upwards of 13 lacs. It is scarcely probable that any change will be made in the rates for accommodation at to-morrow's Board meeting, but the tendency of the outside market is still towards increased ease.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no actual movement in rates to-day, but there are symptoms of the market having reached the top for the time being, inasmuch as the Banks are all willing buyers of any small amounts of private paper offering at current rates, while considerable transactions have also taken place in Bank Bills between Banks. In all probability there will be very little business done during the next two days pending the result of Wednesday's allotments of Councils, but unless they go at something over our present level, there seems little reason to look for a further advance, as we hear further large shipments of silver are likely to be advised by this week's Southampton steamer. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8½d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8½d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8½d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8½d.	,,

On Calcutta and in Government Paper we do not hear of any quotable change.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but firm. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher and National Bank shares have advanced Re. 1. In Land and Press Companies there is no movement to notice. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady and in some instances a trifle dearer.

In COTTON no actual transactions are reported. Exporters are still deterred from operating by the uncertainty about Exchange, and the only buying is on account of the local Spinning Companies.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, but as there is only one steamer on the berth for Liverpool the rate has been pushed up to £2-7-6. By sail £2 continues the nominal quotation.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but firm. Large indents are going forward by wire, but in ready goods transactions are most limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Sha.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	107
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	675 xd.
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	718½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37,22[illegible]	200	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	112
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

SPINNING AND WEAVEING COMPAINS.

75	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,175
500	2,[illegible]	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
30,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	75
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,575
98	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,255
4,800	100	all	10	Broach Mills	150
9[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,030
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,040
2,500	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	535
3,0[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,230
1,500	1,2[illegible]	all	50p.s*	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,215
1,400	1,000	all	[illegible]ps*	Great Eastern	1,305
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	280
875	1,000	all	10 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,205
790	1,000	750	...	Hyderabad S. & W. Co.	850
7[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,125
750	1,000	all	40p.s	Khandeish Spinning	1,200
1,000	1,000	all	...	Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,010
5[illegible]	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
425	1,000	all	75p.s	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.	425
2,000	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,340
1,143	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,340
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	825
950	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	900
400	1,000	all	...	Nerlad S. & W. Co.	425
[illegible]	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. C.	410
1,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental	860
6	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,235
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,0[illegible]5
650	1,000	all	50p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,080
500	1,000	2[illegible]	125ps	Do. do 1/4 share.	200
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,005

Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	425	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,171
7,[illegible]00	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	470
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	230

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th August as compared with the statement issued on the 5th August:—

	5th August. Rs.	12th August Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Current Balance at Head Office	94,89,350	64,82,455
Do. do. Do. at Branches	27,47,183	20,73,881
Other Deposits	1,19,10,811	1,20,41,415
Post Bills	62,283	65,765
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,97,510	4,23,417
	3,66,07,142	3,30,86,873
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	66,30,932	67,07,747
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	14,45,940	13,94,285
Loans on Security of do. do.	23,33,876	18,78,934
Current Accounts, overdrawn	598	362
Bills Discounted	1,27,61,611	1,20,10,592
Stamps	4,076	4,140
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,699		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000		
	3,61,425	3,61,699
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,60,764	3,56,425
Cash and Currency Notes	1,24,07,920	1,03,72,779
	3,66,07,142	3,30,86,873

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE NORWOOD, 785 tons, Captain W. S. Nattrass, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour, on the 13th instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain T. Sanders, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. Cusack, Mr Cromartie, Mr. McIndgeon. Mr. James, Mr. Ossman, Mr. Emman, and eighteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Astracana	James	Calcutta.

The barque Norwood, Nattrass, to Elephant Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Steamer Renown, to Antwerp.
Ship Oithana, to Hull.

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.	
12	Asia (s)	Rangoon.
	Mirzapore (s)	Calcutta.
Aug.	**DEPARTURES.**	
11	Africa (s)	Calcutta.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Calcutta.
	Chyebassa (s)	Calcutta.
12	Ethiopia (s)	Bombay.
	Martha Jackson	Masulipatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—1 cask hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally.
Strathleven s—2 cases hardware, Ebrahim Peerkhan.
Branksome Hall s—325 bundles nail rod iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—130 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 30 bales wool, Bennichund Fecker hund; 120 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 120 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 15 bales cotton, Soonderjee Ragowjee; 60 bales cotton, Sewjee Samut; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 57 bales cotton, Pragjee Luckmedass; 19 bundles hides, Abdoola Hasum; 6 bundles hides and 30½ cwts horns, Hasum Noormamed.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—300 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff; 4,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala s—17 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Slieve Bloom—766½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat s—91½ cwts pepper, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—100 bales cotton, P & O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong —125 bales cotton and 54 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 145 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 40 bales twist, Hajee John Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 81 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen John Mahamed: 75 bales cotton, Cursetjee Pomanjee and Co; 76 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed,

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
924 Tiber, White—Finlay, Scott & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), Tillson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR HULL.
794 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—N. Manockjee & Co.
1342 Oithona, Reed—Wallace & Co.
FOR VENICE.
1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—Mails, 15th Sept.
1529 Surat (s), Burne—Mails, 18th August.
FOR HAVRE.
1182 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.
FOR UNITED KINGDOM.
816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.
738 Renown (s), Smith—H. Soares.
815 Slieve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
1446 Glenlyon, Erskine—Wallace & Co.
786 Norwood, Nattrass—Wallace & Co.
1135 Royal Family, Flower—M. Nusserwanjee.
FOR HONGKONG.
1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 21st August.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1708 Ava (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.
1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
790 Florence Treat, Short—Farnham & Co.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herriman—Farnham & Co.
FOR AUSTRALIA.
1349 China (s), Orman—P. & O. Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
315 Akola (s), Williams—B. I. S. N. Co.
563 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
101 Leticia, Nacoda.
NOT FIXED.
1229 Canara (s), Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.
1036 Fortune, Taylor.
1429 Inspector, Erskine.
1119 Orissa (s), Rowe—P. & O. Co.
1194 Waterloo, Grierson—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
99 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
162 Oorun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Dalhousie, (s) 5, Evans.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·69
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 9
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	[illegible]3·4
Minimum do. do	77·0
General Direction of wind	SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	470
Fall of Rain	0·07 inch
Total fall during month	0·63 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	37·30 ,,
Additional fall up to 12 a.m. of the 14th	0·07 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.

Skinner, Captain, Bengal 3rd Regt N I, on leave, from Dinapore.

AUGUST 13.

Hobart, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, to appear before a Medl Board from Poona.
Joynt, Surg, Bombay A M D., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Warden, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Sartorius, Captain, Bombay Dy Asst Qr Mr General, on leave, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, August 10.)

Mr. A. R. Shaw, Collr of Customs, Mooltan, from the 3rd to the 2nd rade, with effect from the 1st July 1876, vice Mr. E. Hickie, deceased.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Hughes, Asst Comr, from the Umballa to the Kangra Dist.

Mr. G. J. Ryall, Judge Small Cause Court, Lahore, is appointed Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th Aug 1876.

Mr. S LeP. T. Clifford, Depy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th Aug 1876.

Mr. M. Macauliffe, Offg Depy Comsr, Montgomery, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st July 1876.

Mr. A. H. Benton, Offg Judicial Asst, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr of Montgomery during the absence of Mr. M. Macauliffe.

Lt-Col H. V. Riddell, Asst Comsr, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Amritsar Dist as a temporary arrangement.

The Rev. G. D. Symonds, Chaplain of Bareilly, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of the N W Provinces, is appointed Chaplain to the troops stationed at Kuldunnah, Khyragully and Chunglagully for the months of Aug and Sept, with effect from the 1st Aug 1876, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr. Sydney Smith, Offg Supt of Police, Rohtak, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days.

Mr. G. A. St B. Browne, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lahore, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Rohtak, vice Mr. Smith, or until further orders.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, August 12.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt M M Bowie, Offg Depy Comr, Sambalpur, under orders for Chanda, from the 17th June last, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F W Fox, c s, Asst Comr, transferred to Wardha, is reported his arrival at that station and assumed charge of his duties, on the 4th inst before noon.

Maj C H Grace, Depy Comr, Narsinghpur, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 2,462, dated 30th June last, on making over charge of the Narsinghpur Dist to Mr T E Ellison, c s, Offg Depy Comr, on the 2nd inst, after noon.

The following order issued by the Officer Comdg Saugor, under date the 12th July 1876, is confirmed by the Chief Comr:—

After consultation with the Senior Medical Officers of both services, the Officer Comdg the Station is pleased to appoint Surgn M D O'Connell, F-11 R A, that Officer being qualified in the vernacular, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, with effect from the 6th April 1876, vice Surgn-Maj R Batho, who proceeded on leave on that date, and has been since transferred from F-11 R A, to the Allahabad Circle.

Mr F W Fox, c s, Asst Comr, Nagpur, made over charge of his duties, on the 1st inst, before noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Wilson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, availed himself of the one month's privilege of absence granted him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" No. 89, dated 11th July 1876, on the 28th idem.

Mr. W. K. Stent, Temporary Asst Engr, 1st rade, attached to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway Division, availed himself on the forenoon of the 7th current, of the three months' special leave to study native languages granted him in "Central Province' Gazette" Notification No 69, dated 10th June 1876.

Mr. E. Penny, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, has passed the examination in Hindustani for the first or Lower Standard, as required by chapter 2, Sec 4, page 48, of the P W Dept Code.

Mr J Hornby, Extra-Asst Comr, received charge of the offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar, Balaghat Dist, from Mr H F Bartlett, c s, Asst Comsr, on the afternoon of the 24th July 1876.

Mr A U Fanshawe, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the Nagpur District Treasury, on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Mr F W Fox, c s, Asst Comr, is appointed Secretary of the Wardha Dist Fund Committee.

HIGH COURT.—15TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SERGEANT.)

LONG CAUSES.

286-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee vs Cumulsey Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morlidhurjee Dhanroopjee vs Muggunmall Ram o—Lynch and Tobin.
648-75—Shamrao Pandurang—Fo Bahadoor Madon S vs Muggeh Rughoonath and another—P Kavasjee.
480-75—Mcfarlane and Skipsey—Moo arjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.
623-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook—Settled.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Ower—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hajee Curr n Mahomed—In person.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

39-76—Mr Smale—Jetha Amerchund and others vs Ebrahim Moosajee—M H Khan.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and two Assessors MR. ORMISTON and MR. GOSTLING.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for claimants.—Part heard.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

504-75—Shapoorjee and Thacordass—The National S and W Co Ld vs Ballabhoy Vizbhoocandass.
178-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bomonjee Hormusjee.
258-76—P Kavasjee—Dadabhoy Pallonjee and another vs Fakeer Saheb Sheikh Ahmad &c, and another.
296-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lukhmidass Khimjee and others vs Bapoobhoy Visram and another—Fletcher and Smith.
367-76—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Murarjee Topan and others vs Herjee Shamjee and others.
383-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Toolseejdas Dhunjee vs Gopalrao Mooshriff and others.
387-76—Mullee and Bomonjee—Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy vs Jugjeewan Hemjee.
392-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—George Foggo and others vs Fazallah Cassumbhoy N.
393-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Edward Johnston and others vs Dhurrumseybhoy Poonjabhoy.
396-76—Hearn and Cleveland—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs The Imperial Cotton Press Co.
399-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Henry Arthur Tenner vs Veerjee Purshotum.

For Investigation under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

Shapurjee Shorabjee vs Awabai, widow, and others.

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Frazer—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arat Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally and another vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Boevy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others—Crawford and B.
339-76—M M Munshi—Withuldass Sunderdas vs Vaz Abdul Lalloobhai.—Settled.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A."—We note with regret the contents of your letter. You complain that the correspondence from Oomrawuttee, which appeared in our issue of the 12th, was low and malicious, and that the last paragraph contained an offensive allusion, by a pun on the names of two respectable residents. The letter appeared to us to be *bona fide*, and was accompanied by the name of the writer; and as the allusions could have been understood only by residents in the Berars, it is scarcely to be wondered at if we thought they were genuine and gave them publicity. There are always people who think it clever to perform pieces of clandestine blackguardism like those to which you allude, and if further proofs is forthcoming that your statements are true, we shall consider it our duty to publish the name of the correspondent, as a warning to other gentlemen who think it fine fun to induce an Indian newspaper to give publicity to covert attacks on respectable individuals.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATSON—August 12th, at Baroda, the wife of Major J. W. Watson, Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—August 11th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev. Richard Brown, of a daughter.

JOHNS—August 11th, at Agra, the wife of Assistant Surgeon S. P. Johns, of the Agra Medical School, of a son.

DEATH.

GLOVER.—August 10th, at Galle, Frederick Augusta Barnard Glover, of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1876.

THE great criminal mystery of the year at home, commonly known as the "Bravo case," still remains, after the conclusion of the second searching inquiry, almost as far from a satisfactory solution as before. That Mr. Bravo was poisoned there can be no doubt, and it has now been pretty clearly established that his death was not caused by his own hand; but the discovery and punishment of the actual perpetrator of the crime are apparently as far from accomplishment as ever. Suspicions are abundant, but there is no positive proof against any one or more persons. Perhaps the most damaging piece of evidence given in the whole inquiry is the admission of Mrs. Bravo that she was "intimate" with Dr. Gully when she was the wife of Captain Ricardo, who is alleged to have died suddenly, and whose remains, it is asserted, are about to be exhumed with the object of discovering whether there are any traces of poisoning in them. Of course certain conclusions may be drawn from Mrs. Bravo's confession, especially when it is known that her paramour Dr. Gully was in the habit of visiting her frequently after her marriage with Mr. Bravo; still, there are so many probabilities in life that there is only as much significance in Mrs. Bravo's confession as will tend to point suspicion at her and make her very uncomfortable for the rest of her life. The deceased's own statement to the medical gentlemen who were in attendance upon him before his death, as accounting for his condition, is proved to be utterly valueless. He told Sir William Gully that he had poisoned himself with laudanum, and when questioned on the point, added that he had not taken any other poison than laudanum; but it has been clearly established that his death was caused not by laudanum at all but by tartar emetic. That a man who had voluntarily taken a dose of tartar emetic with a view to killing himself should, when solemnly warned that he was at the point of death, and yet, while retaining full possession of his senses, affirm that he had taken laudanum, is highly improbable. It may be that Mr. Bravo, divining that he had been poisoned, and believing the act to have been committed by some one whom he desired to screen from the consequences, had generously determined to attempt to ward off suspicion, and, not knowing the nature of the drug that had been administered to him, hazarded a guess at laudanum as being as likely to cause death as anything else. But as there are grave doubts in the case, Mrs. Bravo should have all the benefit of them, and it is improbable that criminal proceedings will be carried further unless anything were to transpire from the proposed examination of Captain Ricardo's remains. As yet, the most minute investigation has been held, and the only clear fact that has been, or, apparently, can be established regarding the deceased's sudden and mysterious death is that it was caused by a strong dose of tartar emetic; everything else rests upon vague suspicion. As to how, when, where, or by whom the poison was administered, there is not a tittle of evidence.

WE publish elsewhere this morning the prospectus of the Poona Horse and Cattle Show for the year 1876. We regret to notice that classes one to five for stallions have not been left out of the programme, and that the large sum of public money, Rs. 1,900, now advertised for distribution in these five classes was not laid out to some better purpose. We pointed out last year, in our articles on Horse-breeding, that so long as rich prizes were given annually in large numbers at the various race meetings there could be no dearth of stallions, and that giving away large sums of public money with the view of encouraging owners of horses suited for the stud was a misapplication of money which might be laid out to much greater advantage elsewhere. It is manifest if rich purses, ranging in value from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, will not produce the necessary number of stallions, that paltry sums of Rs. 250, 150, and 50 as first, second, and third prizes at a horse show are not likely to prove more successful. But these individually small sums of money which the Committee now advertise for the stallion classes amount, when added together, to a good round sum which would be sufficient to rejoice the hearts of many koonbees who now annually bemoan their fate as they return empty-handed from the Horse Fair at which they have put in an unwilling attendance. In countries where horse-breeding has arrived at a more advanced stage than is now the case in India, it may, no doubt, be judicious to offer even rich prizes for the best stallions shown; but the problem we have to deal with in India at the present moment is not the production of good sires, but to induce natives to breed and to put their mares to the Government horses. In order to do this, Government has already taken upon itself the duty of providing a large number of stallions which are maintained at the public expense, and whose services are given to the breeder gratis; and any extra money which they may have to spare should be devoted to offering inducements to poor owners to keep and to feed their young stock instead of selling them into native States, *as they do at present when they are only a few months old.* So long as the Government Treasury is full of rupees, there need be no fear that we cannot get stallions. They are to be had in abundance amongst the Arabs now running on the Turf, and in the thoroughbred stock in Australia and England; all that is required is the cheque to pay for them. Should that fail, it is not likely that a Rs. 250 prize at a horse show would induce the breeders in foreign countries to export their horses. It would be interesting to know how many stallions the Government have picked up at the various annual Horse Shows held at Poona since the year 1872, *which they could not have picked up otherwise.* In the four years alluded to probably seven or eight thousand rupees have been advertised in prizes for their classes; and, if actually distributed, can only be looked on as seven or eight thousand rupees wasted. It is rather amusing, too, when we are trying to improve the indigenous breed that we should offer prizes for Kattywar stallions. If they are superior to exotic horses, why have the latter been located in Guzerat to improve the breed? And, if inferior, what is the use of encouraging an inferior article?

In comparing this year's prospectus with that issued on former occasions, we notice there are a few differences. A system of free entries for certain classes has been introduced—classes fifteen to seventeen, twenty to twenty-three, and twenty-five to twenty-six—all for young stock—being included in the new arrangement. The alteration has been made, we conclude, to meet the well-known indigence of many of the koonbees who form the great mass of breeders; but as the stewards have for the last three or four years had discretionary power to remit the entrance fees of needy exhibitors, the change will practically not make very much difference. Another thing we notice is the omission in this year's prospectus of the remark usually inserted opposite to classes 20 to 24, intimating that the country-bred stock, the produce of the Government horses, can enter, in addition to the classes named, in classes fifteen to nineteen for the indigenous country-bred. Whether this is an intimation on the part of the Committee that for the future the two classes of country-breds are to be kept quite distinct we cannot quite make out; but we should think not; as under rule No. 1 of the conditions, it is clear that any animal can take prizes in two different classes provided he is competent and his owner pays the entry fee. It would be as well, however, if this little ambiguity was cleared up, so that owners coming from a distance might know exactly what to expect. It has further been ruled under the conditions attached to this year's programme that silladars of native cavalry are in future to be excluded from the show—that is to say, animals exhibited by them have been declared ineligible for prizes; and, such being the case, it is not to be expected that they will, except under pressure, parade their animals for the purpose of swelling the number of exhibitors. There is perhaps something to be said in favour of a rule of this sort, but on the whole we think it is a mistake. Silladars who draw a monthly horse allowance from Government for the maintenance of their horses can, of course, as a rule have their animals in far better order, so far as condition and good grooming are concerned, than the ordinary villager who treats his horse very much in the same way as he does his cow; and, furthermore, the trooper has the advantage of a wide range of country and a sahib's judgment in making his purchases. This, it may be said, is giving him an unfair advantage, and that with such odds in his favour, it is naturally to be expected he will compete with better chance of success than the ordinary koonbee. But after all, though this may sound plausible enough, it is only tantamount to saying that money is all-powerful and gives the possessor of it an immense advantage. This is true in all spheres of life where buying and selling are concerned, and if this idea was followed out to its logical conclusion, all prizes should be restricted to those animals whose owners could only boast of a well worn *langotee* for a full dress. The idea possibly may be that the silladar's horses are to a certain extent Government property, inasmuch as Government has a perpetual lien on their services, and that as such, they should be included in the same category as other Government horses; but even supposing this to be the case, why should the disability extend to the *private* horses of the silladars? Some of these men take an immense interest in rearing young stock; and it seems preposterous, because they happen to be Government servants, that therefore they should be disqualified from enjoying the same privileges as their fellow citizens. We cannot help thinking there must be some mistake in the matter, and that the real intention of the Committee is that clause 2 in the rule should only apply to the *troop* horses. Prizes for teams of four, pairs, tandems and singles have, we observe, been this year struck out of the programme. Whether this is in consequence of the failure of subscriptions from the public, on which the prizes for these classes are specially dependent, or whether it was caused by the poor show of entries on former occasions we cannot say; anyhow we think they will not be much missed, and that in a show like the one we are noticing Walers and Arab teams are out of place. Had a little money been laid out for harness horses, *the produce of the Government stallions*, and had the prizes for hunters, hacks, and chargers been restricted to a similar description of animals, we think the prospectus would do more towards the encouragement of breeding than the existing arrangements; and though at first it might be expected that the entries would under such circumstances be poor, still we think that eventually, as the public began to find out what good horses can sometimes be bred from the Bhimthurry mare, they would be induced to look out for them instead of running off as is now the case to the Arab and Waler markets in Bombay. The country breds reared in the Bhimthurry districts are the best hacks in the world; and when large enough, are also first class harness horses and chargers, and we feel convinced that if anything could be done to prevent their exportation to native States when yearlings, they would soon become formidable rivals, for everything but racing purposes, to the small Arabs and low-bred Walers for which such high prices are now asked in Bombay.

FINANCE, THE ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT, THE CIVIL SERVICE, AND THE MERCHANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Lieut.-General Strachey's Minute of the 10th June last, printed in your edition of Saturday, the present critical state of Indian Finance and the absolute necessity for more intelligent direction are clearly pointed out in the following words:—"At no time in the history of India have the questions to be dealt with been more difficult or required more caution. How best to meet the evergrowing demands for improved administration, for more complete and extended material aid to agriculture, industry, and commerce, with relief from objectionable forms of taxation, and without causing undue or unsuitable burdens on the country, is a problem which has long been felt to be increasingly difficult of solution, and the events of the present year, the great depression of trade and the disturbance of the exchanges, have still further added to its complexity. Unfortunately the public service of India, from its constitution, has necessarily been at a great disadvantage in dealing with all this class of subjects. Formed as it is of a body wholly cut off from all direct participation in commercial or industrial pursuits, the administration has never had the advantage, possessed by most civilized countries, of counting among its members persons having experience derived from the practical exercise of such pursuits, excepting in the Financial Members of Council appointed from England. Nor is the organization of the financial branch of the service such as to tend towards any special development of the knowledge or taste required for success in dealing with these subjects. The whole of the subordinate posts, outside of which the requisite knowledge of details can hardly be properly acquired, are filled by Uncovenanted Servants or natives of India, and the Civil Servants selected from time to time to fill the highest financial posts are taken from the ordinary administrative class, which is employed on executive duties of a totally different nature, affording none of the training presumably to be desired in officers filling such situations." General Strachey might have added that the evil effect at the top is caused by the policy of the Supreme Government. An Act of Parliament distinctly provides that the higher posts in the Account Department shall be held by the Civil Service. But the Government has evaded this obligation by altering the names of the offices, and has rejected the men selected by competition in favour of young Europeans and natives selected in India before they have acquired any commercial or financial experience.

No man will deny the truth of General Strachey's remarks. When financial difficulty occurs, it is met by the policy of retrenchment, not by developing the resources of the land. We all remember the rage of the European officials when Lord Mayo reduced their salaries by repeated increases of the Income Tax. We are aware of violent disputes with the services about the pensions of widows and children. We have seen the Government vanquished in the suit of David Jolly, the pilot, who fought for the interests of the Bombay Pilot Fund. We have seen extensive Public Works stopped on the occurrence of a deficit. The Rajpootana Railway is still an idea and not likely to be a fact; and a large section of the public have become alarmed at the evident preference in some high quarters of Protection to Free Trade. Petty economy has been enforced in individual cases; the iron has entered into the soul of many a man whose pay abstracts have been retrenched; and while administrative officers, the best judges of the utility of small expenditures, have been deprived of all power to expend, the Account Department is rapidly becoming the most complicated of all financial bodies, by means of certificates, signatures, and other checks on expenditure.

On the other hand, these administrative officers have seen enormous expenditure incurred with little reference to sound financial considerations. The Staff Corps system has made the Indian Army the most costly in the world; at the same time injuring its efficiency by its dispensing with subalterns and multiplication of field officers. The Public Works expenditure, it was lately admitted at Simla, was practically uncontrolled. A remedy was found in appointing a Member of Council on a large salary, in addition to the existing officers of account. The failure of the Old Bank of Bombay will long remain as an instance of the ease with which so simple a trade as banking may, in bad hands, become a disaster to all concerned.

Both the evils of wrong economy and bad expenditure are likely to increase unless a decided alteration is made in the Account Department. As General Strachey points out, the increasing difficulty of the problem requires more intellect to grapple with it; the capacity of a Goschen is not likely to be attained in the clerk-like training of the Accountant General's Office. The function of Audit can scarcely be included under the term Finance. The clerks and assistants are, as a rule, men who have not spent their time among either the agricultural people of the Mofussil or the trading people of the big towns and ports; and they are neither by intellectual training nor mercantile experience fitted for sympathy with or feasible aid to the men whose pecuniary interest depends on the development of resources, the increase of good investments, and the rapid turning over of capital. Nor are they the sort of men whom Chancellors of Exchequers consult. In the Civil Service there is no difficulty in finding men well enough educated, and on many points, more especially relating to inland trade, well enough acquainted with the wants of money-making men. But it is unfortunately true that they have no practical experience of commerce. They are all covenanted not to trade; and since the service has become aristocratic, their sympathies with trade are fewer than they once were. The dearer cost of living and the increasing habit of marriage leave them with less money to invest; they have therefore less personal interest in those important details which mean loss or gain to mercantile men. In the days of the East India Company, the income of the Civil Service long depended more on their trading shrewdness than on their miserable salaries. From want of private capital they were often unsuccessful. Of seventy-five Bombay Civil Servants in the last half of last century, twenty-five died bankrupt; but eight realized fortunes. Governor Bourchier, who was nine years Governor, died insolvent from losses in trade. Governor Crommelin, after being seven years Governor and after retiring, lost so much that he had to set up in Canton as a free merchant. Several made large fortunes as super-cargoes. Others had the monopoly of trade at Surat. In those days the rupee was worth half a crown, and they got 10 per cent. interest on Government loans in 1806. Although in 1804 their private trading was stopped, they were allowed to enter Bombay firms if they chose, with the option of returning to the official line when they liked; and most of them preferred the mercantile career. This system was not entirely abolished until Mountstuart Elphinstone's time; and long after that the strong influence of Bombay merchants and of the City of London in the Court of Directors secured for Indian service many men whose sympathies and capital were invested in commerce. This state of things is now almost passed away, and in many respects the change is to be regretted. The boon of good revenue collection is cancelled by such expenditure as has taken place on the Indian Staff Corps; yet the present financial effect of that institution could have been foreseen by any member of Government acquainted with the work of a life assurance office. The present use of the Government Savings Banks might be extended by a minister well acquainted with the banking development of Ireland; and it is well worth reflection whether the capitalists should not be encouraged to work a cash credit system in the Mofussil like that of Scotland. No officer can pretend to grapple with the Currency Question who is not aware of the cheque and clearing system of England and its absence from France; or who has failed to note the displacement of silver by the paper money of Italy. The Civil Servants with their inelastic incomes have more cause than most classes to dread the stationary state and the tendency of profits to a minimum. The public interest thus coincides with their private interest; and both are likely to be advanced by a skilful attention to the commercial concerns of the people around them.

It is not by one man only, and he fresh from England, without practical experience of India, that so enormous a commerce, so difficult a finance should be dominated. Nor is the daily assistance required in all administration to be expected from the merchants. They are too busy with their own affairs to be colleagues; but their shrewd self-interest might be used in the way of assistance by officials clever and modest enough to see the necessity of it. Every man knows where his own shoe pinches; but it is not every official who knows where his mercantile friends' corns are being pinched. Some training, some education, even some imagination are requisite in the official. Let any such man scientifically study the driest economical theory, and he will run to the merchants for their facts or fears, the practical tests of logical or illogical conclusions; these are mere common-places; it did not require General Strachey to criticise the present Account Department in the face of the fact that they do not profess to know the money market. It is now time that the Supreme Government should fill up the Account Offices of superior grades with men of the intellectual ability which monetary matters require. They would thus be real helps towards a good finance and sound checks on projects suggested by a new Financial Minister. This is the only means by which we can prevent the word Finance being confounded with Audit; and the financial operations already instanced seem to show that many mistakes might have been avoided had General Strachey's views been acted on in past years. Since we know the rule of three, we may abandon the rule of thumb.

EUPHRATES.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to ask why Mr. Russell Aitken's letter has not been published, and why it is that the public have to take on faith all that Dr. Blaney's resolution says about it? Report says that his resolution gives us a very incorrect idea of the letter. This is a pity, for there has been so much of the "hokey poky" sort of style of late in the transactions of our Municipality. Our public-spirited townsman has fought to the very death to prevent this system. What has come over the spirit of the dream now? Why so passive now on this particular, and so energetic in pushing forward a scheme which does not commend itself to the "commonsense of everybody else?"

It is a palpable fact that the town will *not* be better off for water. Anyone going into the ordinary detail, let alone the scientific detail of the distribution of the pipes, will not fail to discover this. A little delay therefore and consideration of this subject will be better than haste and bungle for ever. We have been kept in the dark as to what the *cost* of the covering in (from the crows and vulture which haunt the locality) of the reservoir on Malabar Hill will be. I have heard it said on good authority that it will not be far short of one lac of rupees. Permit me, then, to end off in the words of the resolution, "In the name therefore of humanity and commonsense" do not have the reservoir pestilence (mosquitoes, &c., &c., &c.), and expense, but spend the money on larger pipes. Allow me to commend this to the consideration of the Town Council.

TOOLSEEDEE.

BHOWNUGGUR AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—It is some time since news from this tight little place appeared in your columns, but during that time we have not been vegetating, for that would be counter to the spirit of the place. The rapidity with which this town has grown in material prosperity may well be exemplified by the comparative obscurity in which it was veiled only three short years ago, when a well known firm of forwarding agents of your busy city, having a parcel to send to it, despatched it by way of Rajkote! Ignorance of this nature, now that Bhownuggur has achieved for itself the position of the largest *mofussil* cotton market in India, and the capital of the richest State in Kattywar, where civilization is making rapid strides as may be proved by two Mahajuns having been actually seen taking a constitutional, and a Hindoo lady using an English tooth brush would, I am sure, ensure a man's being sent to *Attia.* With the palatial buildings of high architectural pretensions that are now springing up, its lovely gardens, splendid roads lined with trees affording a fresh drive for every day of the week, its stud stables, and above all its English speaking and hospitable Thakore, this town will in two or three years offer a great many attraction to tourists, Indian as well as European. Your long pursed citizens might well make a note of this.

Considering that the society of this place has been considerably thinned since last rains, there has been lately a good deal doing here in the shape of amusements. The principal of these have been penny readings of which we have had two, both of them being held as usual at the Assembly Room in Aden Court. I herein enclose you their programme:—

PROGRAMME.

JULY 20TH, 1876.

Reading....."Now," by Miss Proctor ...H. H. the Thakore.
Ditto. ......"Major Namby," by Wilkie Collins ...Mr. Jamsetji Unwala.
Recitation..."Half a League," by Tennyson ...Mr. Harising Jessabhai.
Reading....."A legend of Navarre," by Hood ...Mr. Fernandez.
Recitation .."John Gilpin" by Cowper. Mr. Percival.
Reading....."The Hon'ble Mr. Sucklethumbkin's Story," by Thomas Ingoldsby ...Mr. Buchanan.
Ditto. ......"The burial march of Dundee," by Aytoun ...Captain Nutt.

To conclude (by special desire, and for the 1000th time) with the side-splitting farce in one act entitled,

KUTTIANA;
OR
THE PHILANTHROPIC PYE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Maharaja Shri Shak Baji Rao Khus Khus Tatti Singjee	A go-ahead Prince with liberal ideas	Mr. Ratilal Desai
Rao Bahadoor Tukrari Twiggitial	His Minister, a young man somewhat wedded to the customs of the past	Mr. Samaldas Chhaganlal Mehta.
The Right Hon'ble Collarless Dogbury Fye, MP., CL., VC., CB., VS., MA., MD., &c	The great philanthropist, M. P. for Houndsditch	Mr. Jamsetji Unwala.
Nuggur Sett Bhikaridas Oldonidas	Head of the Mahajun Community at Kuttiana	Mr. Cursetji Cowasji Murzban.
Vakeel Kaidashanker Hooshiari	A rising pleader	Mr. Luxmishanker Haripra-sad.

Postman, Courtiers, Musicians, Mace Bearers, &c.

AUGUST 4TH, 1876.

PART I.

Reading ..."The day is done," by Longfellow ...H. H. the Thakore.
,, "The Jackdaw of Rheims," (from Ingoldsby Legends.) Mr. Proctor Sims.
Song ...."The Young Recruit," (in character) ...Mr Tom. Bleasdale.
Story ....Interesting, Original, Startling, Appalling, Heart-rending and Hair-erecting. Mr. Percival.
Reading ..."The Doctor's visit to the Dumb Maiden," selection from "The Bhat exposed" Mr. Ratilal Desai.
Recitation..."Darkness," by Byron ...Captain Nutt.

Interval of 10 minutes, during which time the Band discourse sweet music—and then

PART II.

(Provided sufficient applause has been given to Part I.)

Reading ..."After Blenheim," by Southey ...Mr. Harising Jessabhai.
Pantomimic Representation in 2 parts ..."Gemini & Virgo," by C. S. Calverly ...An Aged Dwarf.
Song ...."Only one to bless and cheer me," by Wrighton. Mr. Fernandez.
Reading ..."The Dream of Eugene Aram," by Hood ...Mr. Buchanan.
Selections on the Concertina ..."Bonnie Dundee," by Sir Walter Scott ...Mr. Barrett.
Reading ..."Fanny Squeer's Courtship," selection from "Nicholas Nickleby," by Dickens ...Mr. Jamsetji Unwala.

You will have seen that the Thakore took part in both the readings doing much credit to himself. His elocution has much improved since last year. "Major Namby" caused roars of laughter, and although we pitied the harrowed feelings of his neighbour, a lady of rather uncertain age, yet such is human nature that we should not have wished the least abatement in the eccentricities of the corpulent Major whom it pleased to transact most of his domestic duties by shouting out his instructions to his better-half and the nurse from his front garden.

Kuttiana, from the pen of Captain Nutt, was first placed on the board last year when I had the pleasure of describing it to you. At this its second representation it was received with as much applause as last year. Considerable doubts were entertained for some time if it could be acted at all, for Mr. Haridas who last year played the *rôle* of Dewan Takrari Twiggitial had since been transferred to the charge of the Wudwan State and it was feared that he could not be replaced. But histrionic talent is not wanting in this rising place, and a candidate for the Dewanship soon appeared, strongly recommended on the ground of rotundity and of having Karbhari blood flowing in his veins! I am glad to say that this young Nagar gentleman more than fulfilled our expectations and took the house by surprise. His acting and elocution (I have noticed that better English is spoken here then in most of your mofussil towns) were both unexceptional for a first appearance. I am told he is now preparing to face the University Board of Examiners, and I wish him equal success before that awe-inspiring body. The Aged Dwarf recounted his love experiences of years long faded in the past when he was just emerging from the lisping period of life. His animated remains were small enough, but considering how subject he had been to the influence of the green-eyed monster, it was a matter of surprise that he was not long ago consumed to an atom. The whole of the other gentlemen contributed their quota to the evening's entertainment with much success, and the assembly broke up on both occasions with a regret that all pleasant things, like all other events, must have an ending too.

We have had several hunting excursions with the Thakore's hounds, but as yet have met with little success. The neighbourhood of this town which we have been beating is apparently exhausted of its four-footed heroes of the chase. I say apparently, for in this as yet Mahajun ridden place jackals prefer living *within* habited limits to *outside* them as only the other day a family of them consisting of Paterfamilias and seven famished looking "chips of the old block" were unearthed immediately outside the compound of one of the bungalows. Should we ever have any clipping runs you may perhaps hear of them.

Bombay, 11th August. DICK.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THYETMAYO, BRITISH BURMA, 30TH JULY.

WE have been living in a rather humid atmosphere the past fortnight, alternate vapourish or waterish visitations prevailing, with regular intervals of King Sol supreme, to let us know that this is not Europe. Taken altogether my own opinion is that the climate is far more conducive to good health than bad, provided always that you are not of the lazy sort who are as likely to suffer from colic or dyspeptic fits in Hyde Park as in Burma. The real upshot of our seasonable season has been to set all hands agog at cricket, and two rattling matches have been the result. The first was played on Monday last, 24th inst., on the garrison ground, between the officers of the garrison and the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps present.

Shortly after the commencement of the match, a heavy shower came on, and play had to be abandoned. On resuming, the ground had become very slippery, with pools of water in several places, and not at all fit for good play. Although fighting an up-hill game the officers' team fought gallantly, under difficulties to the last, but the bowling, especially of "Paris," was too good, and when time was called, they had to yield the victory to their opponents on the first innings, with the chances apparently very much against them. On Friday, 28th inst., the return match was played on the race-course ground, which is much higher, and being more open in aspect, is comparatively cool and dry for the combatants. The gentlemen went to the wickets first, and by some very steady all-round batting put up a score of 84 runs for the first innings, of which Lieutenant Passy contributed a very pretty 28 as his share from bowling of no mean order. Mr. Symons did not seem quite up to his usual form in batting, only scoring 13 altogether, but fully compensated by his prowess with the "leather" when on the "out" side the greater number of wickets falling to his bowling. Sergeant Bryant, R. A., made the top score of 33 (total) and contributed in no small degree to the success of the officers' team. Their opponents batted rather indifferently in the first innings, but fielded well throughout; and tried hard on their second handling of the willow, to turn the chances of an apparently lost game, and with considerable success too, as they were finally beaten by 17 runs only.

With cricket of this sort, ours bids fair to become one of the few Indian (Burman I mean) stations which still upholds the manly and national old game. If it were a little more popular amongst a certain class, it is not improbable that doctors would have less people with diseased livers, and "invaliding boards" less invalids to trouble them. The noble pastime has taken root here and bids fair to become a local institution.

The shooting at the rifle meeting has been considerably below the average scores made at practice. The highest points made were 21 out of a possible 25 (five rounds, new style of marking) at 200 yards; and 20, ditto at 500 and 600 yards, made by several competitors, taken all round though, the shooting of the army at large has increased in form, of late years, at a rate that very few people out of the service would imagine or are hardly aware of, and with such imminent prospects of war attendant on us, this is in itself a point of great importance and matter for self congratulation. Talking of war, of course we are rather out of the world for news, but looking at things generally from our view, there seems every probability—nay, almost a certainty—of a rupture with China which will be equally likely to involve the "Golden Footed King," as he is surely too far implicated with both parties to stand neutral, and it seems hardly too much to say that we may have our hands full enough in this quarter, before very long. How do we stand prepared to defend this particular province, or, to make a sudden and decisive move on Mandalay, for instance, in case of emergency? The whole of our troops in British Burma would not form such a very imposing army if they were collected together: and if all or only a title of the reports be true, the King is by no means unprepared to give any disagreeable visitors a very warm reception. This place is one of our farthest stations which can be called garrisoned, and here our Fort assuredly would not stand much battering from modern ordinance. Is it really true, I wonder, that the Burman Government have guns, &c, of the latest pattern, and iron clad gunboats on board which their forces might laugh at the best artillery we are in possession of (that is in British Burma)? You know people would laugh at the English if they set to work to fortify London only, and left the seaboard and coast defences to take all chances. Yet this seems not unlike the policy invariably pursued abroad, to guard the central districts alone, and leave out posts to take care of themselves. It seems to me that those who should know best are rather inclined to underrate the resources of nations like the Celestials and Burmans, at any rate the policy of the present age is one of "preparation and anticipation," and a little of it applied to this quarter of the globe might not be thrown away.

AFTER OWEN MEREDITH'S "ALOE."

I.
Lytton was sent to burning land;
To realms where buzz and mutter yet
Old gods with hundred heads and hands,
On jewelled thrones of jet.

II.
And there he sat as Viceroy grand,
Serene in hot and heavy calm,
The greatest swell throughout the land,
All folks beneath his palm.

III.
By nature blest with blandishments
Of presence and linguistic lore,
To prune the land was his intent,
To cleanse it to its core.

IV.
At Peterhoff on Simla's heights,
Where ease and comfort are unknown,
The great man sat, to snub the whites,
To love the blacks alone!

V.
Beset, as Viceroys always are,
With wrongs to rouse their temper,
With many things to cause a jar,
Agitation semper.

VI.
Sans Aides-de-Camp to do his will,
And save him from all trouble;
Sans secretaire to drive his quill,
Acting as his double.

VII.
Experienced thus in worldly woes,
What wonder, then, if he should feel:
"I am the man who only knows
The spot to place my heel."

VIII.
My Court like Northbrook's shall not be,
Fair Dames shall recognise my reign;
When bent to bow respect to me
Shall wear a queenly train.

IX.
No dress, not even from Worth's own hand,
Designed by him for Worth's own gain,
Shall come within my portals grand;
Without a 12 feet train.

X.
The service with their pay won't part;
And as I cannot touch their fees,
In outlay then I'll make them smart,
By making smart their wives.

XI.
I'll shut my eyes when Babajee
Slays Luxmee for her hoarded pice;
I'll ope them wide and angry be
When Fuller beats his syce.

XII.
And thus to please that noble Hall
Of Exeter, and fawn the "Pub,"
The blacks I'll butter one and all,
The Saxon ever snub.

GARRY OWEN.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay, never the most cheerful of places to live in, now wears an aspect utterly funereal in its character, and so horribly depressing in its effects that any new arrivals by the incoming mail, who are about to set foot for the first time in India, will be inclined to hurry at once on board the first returning steamer and flee as from a country stricken with the plague. Everything and everybody looks as if labouring under some terrible calamity; and indeed, the unhappy Bombayites are afflicted with a misfortune, compared to which even an epidemic of cholera or a 50 per cent. loss on exchange would subside into utter insignificance. Cholera would scarcely sweep away all the inhabitants, and there are some lucky people, free from the biting care of a family to maintain at home, who can snap their fingers at the fluctuations in the value of silver; but the present distress is one that touches all alike. Rich, or poor, married or single, none can escape, and the effects are observable on every face. Walking along the streets, at every step one sees countenances ordinarily bright and jovial, or at least contented looking, wearing an expression of utter dejection and the most abject misery. The infliction has now lasted three days, and already everybody has succumbed. The Browns, in accordance with their morbid temperament, gave way, at once, on the first announcement of the dread calamity, and by this time even the most sanguine of the more high-spirited Joneses and Robinsons have become equally forlorn and disconsolate. The hotels and refreshment rooms, where on ordinary occasions acquaintances are wont to meet for friendly intercourse, are almost deserted, and the proprietors are reported to be on the verge of lunacy. Suicides have unfortunately been of frequent occurrence lately, and if the present state of affairs continue, they may be expected to become even more numerous. Some striking instances of the sad effects of the prevailing depression are already evident. The jovial-looking phiz of a certain well-known refreshment-room keeper, whose establishment has long formed the scene of a favourite evening lounge, is authentically reported to be showing hard lines about the mouth and still more suggestive wrinkles in the neighbourhood of the eyes, while a sinking of the cheeks and lengthening of the chin seem to denote that his former round visage will before long assume the elongated proportions of some of his customers' bills. And all this misery is due to the shortcomings of one or two individuals, who, having undertaken to keep up a constant supply of a commodity necessary to the comfort and well-being of their fellow citizens, have neglected to perform their undertaking, and have thus plunged the whole city in a slough of despair. Surely, public opinion must demand that some severe punishment be visited on these most serious offenders against the public peace. A fit penalty would be to condemn every one who has had anything to do with the Tudor Ice Company to drinking nothing except "pegs" *without ice* for the next twelve months.—Yours, &c.

PEGGOTTY.

FOOTBALL.

THE return match between sixteen of the Gymkhana and twenty of the Bombay United Football Club was played last evening on the Bandstand ground. There was an extremely large attendance of spectators, more gentlemen and ladies, too, being present to watch the game than have honoured out-door sports in Bombay for some time. The umpires were Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and Dr. Macdonald, and the respective sides as follows:—

GYMKHANA.

Backs.

Roberts.	Jefferson
Alban.	Tennent.
Hardcastle.	Bedford.

Forwards.

Beaumont.	Russel.
Cooper.	Pender.
Cartwright.	McPherson.
Turner.	Murray.
Thacker.	Whitcombe.

BOMBAY UNITED.

Backs.

McKenzie. Spillane.

Three-quarter Backs.

E. Cumming. Lake.

Half Backs.

Anderson. Leibschwager.

Quarter Backs.

W. Maidment. W. Cumming.

Forwards.

Cannon.	Gardiner.
Muirhead.	Keene.
McClumpha.	Walsh.
Miles.	Campbell.
Harrington.	McGarry.
F. Maidment.	Wilson.

The game was very close, no goal being obtained on either side. The youngsters played very well indeed, and no one could grudge them the honour of making a drawn game with such superior men in point of size and weight, if not numerically, as were those of the Gymkhana team. The United won the toss, and chose to play against the wind for the first half of the game. This portion of the match was much in favour of the Gymkhana men, who pressed the ball well down towards the goal of the United, with the result that the latter were compelled to touch down behind goal twice. The "half backs" of the Gymkhana,—Bedford, Jefferson, and Hardcastle, together with Tennent (Captain)—made some splendid kicks, which came near obtaining a goal. Some awkward mistakes occurred, in consequence of the United men neglecting the rules of "off side," but thanks to the tact of the umpires, everything went off quietly and peaceably. Half time was called at half past six o'clock, and after that the Gymkhana men had to play against the wind. Lake, Captain of the United, kicked off, and the ball was caught by McPherson, who made his "mark." The ball being far from goal, however, he made a run for it, and managed to dodge several players, but he was at length cleverly caught and tumbled over when a few yards from the goal line. The United men now played well up, and despite the efforts of the Gymkhana "forwards," the ball was forced several times ominously near the Gymkhana goal. Tennent, however, altered the position of his men, sending out Cooper and McPherson to watch the sides in order to stop the rushes of the United skirmishers, and this change was not without a beneficial effect, play being kept afterwards well among the "forwards." Towards the end of the game Roberts, who was keeping goal for the Gymkhana, was compelled to touch the ball down twice behind goal, although perhaps he might have been able to take it out had he chosen to make a run for it and get the ball into "touch" on the right. This made the game a draw. Time was called at seven o'clock, and as all the players were much exhausted, they were very glad on both sides that the game was over. On the Union side, Leibschwager made some good runs, and some capital dribbling was done by McGarry. Lake (the Captain), E. and W. Cumming, McClumpha, and Muirhead also showed good play. We understand there is a probability of the game being fought out "to the bitter end" next Monday, when it is hoped the United men will have learned to play more correctly on the right side, and the Gymkhana men to pay more attention to the instructions of their Captain regarding places. We ought not to omit to mention that Cartwright, Whitcombe, and Murray, all for the Gymkhana, played up with great vigour as "forwards." As Boevey could not, unfortunately play, Thacker filled his place.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

The Earl of Beaconsfield succeeds the Earl of Malmesbury in the Ministry as Lord Privy Seal.

SLAVE CIRCULAR.

A Foreign Office Slave Circular has just been issued, ordering that the reception of fugitive slaves should be guided everywhere by humanity, care to be taken to avoid breaches of international comity.

RETURN OF PRINCE MILAN TO BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, 14TH AUGUST.

Prince Milan has returned here from the seat of war.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
Exchange on India	⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ do. do.	83½
5½ do. do.	87
Oriental Bank Shares	£43
Chartered do. do.	£15
Do. Mercantile	£24·10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£26
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	52½.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£83,750,000.
„ Notes in circulation	£98,000,000.

Arrivals.—Paladin and Amaryllis.

Departure.—Scio.

LINE REPORTS.—14TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 14TH AUG., 12-30 P.M.

H. M.'s Rifleman, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—14TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. N. S.W., thermometer 83, barometer 29·84.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 5, thermometer 82, barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 19 cents.

MANGALORE, 11 A.M.—Weather rsing, wind N. W., N. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 77. Fall of rain 45 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., thermometer 86, barometer 29·84.

[illegible]NGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. [illegible]ng, thermometer 87. Fall of rain 22 cents.

As was to be expected, our remarks upon the attitude taken by the native press upon Lord Lytton's minute has roused a great deal of impotent rage among the vernacular newspapers of this Presidency. We consider ourselves complimented when we are abused by these organs of native opinion. Why, one of them, according to a report which has appeared in the sympathising columns of a contemporary, actually proposes that a public meeting of Englishmen should be called to approve of Lord Lytton's Fuller minute and condemn the Magistrate and High Court of Allahabad for not convicting Mr. Fuller of murder! Considering the plain equities of the case, could impudence go further? *Native Opinion*, whose charitable desire to see poor Mr. Hall hung we brought to notice, repeats its scandalous remarks upon the conduct of the judge and jury in that case, and pathetically says that it does not take pleasure in seeing animals killed either for food or pleasure. What extreme delicacy of feeling! It is clear, however, that some of our amiable native friends draw a broad line between precept and example. We repeat, when we see the uncharitable feeling which has been created against Englishmen in consequence of Lord Lytton's minute, that he has much to answer for; and he ought to be heartily ashamed of an outburst of sentiment which has raised so much bad blood in consequence of the unscrupulous and envenomed conduct of the native press.

WE daresay some surprise was felt at a telegram which our Madras correspondent sent us on Friday last, stating that the Judge at the Criminal Sessions had sentenced a native to transportation for life for stealing four annas. A correspondent, "An Englishman," yesterday wrote to a contemporary and expressed his opinion that the telegram could not be correct. We find, however, in one of the Madras papers just to hand a report of the proceedings in the Criminal Sessions on Thursday, and the terms of that report leave little doubt about the substantial accuracy of our telegram. A man named Moonean, who had been found guilty of stealing four annas, was brought up before Mr. Justice Kernan to be sentenced. According to the report, His Lordship had found that Moonean had been before him in 1871, when he pleaded guilty to two previous convictions. When sentencing the man in 1871 the Judge had thought of transporting him for life, but hoping that he might mend he had altered his intention and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. That term of imprisonment expired in February last, and Moonean at once resumed his old thieving operations. Under the circumstances His Lordship thought that as it would be hopeless to expect reformation from the incorrigible Moonean, it was necessary to make an example of him; and therefore, for the protection of the public, and *pour encourager les autres*, the sentence of the Court was that Moonean be transported for life. So after all, our correspondent's telegram that a native had been sentenced to life-long imprisonment for thieving four annas, was correct, and although he might have telegraphed that the prisoner had been frequently convicted previously, the statement would not have altered the fact. Mr. Justice Kernan is considered one of the ablest men on the Madras Bench, and if he did sentence Moonean to transportation for life for stealing a quarter of a rupee, the public may rest assured that he felt he had very good grounds for doing so. It is a singular coincidence that the vernacular paper, *Native Opinion*, in its last Sunday's issue, called attention to this telegram of ours in order to buttress one of its assertions against us, and that on the day following "An Englishman" appears in the *Times of India* with a virtuous protest against the telegram and also against ourselves for publishing it. We may mention that the inexorable press telegram rules leave an Indian editor little or no discretion in the matter of publishing telegrams which have been sent to him at press rates, and even though we had felt inclined to doubt the veracity of our Madras correspondent, we could only have declined to publish his telegram at the risk of undergoing a certain pecuniary penalty and entering into a correspondence with some busybody of an official as to why we had done so. We think that Lord Lytton might advantageously alter the present press telegrams' rules so far as to permit a newspaper editor to decline to publish a telegram if for public reasons he does not approve of its publication.

IN the suit brought in the High Court against Colonel Moyle by Lieut.-Colonel Lester and Mr. Bodger, trustees for Mrs. Moyle, to recover the amount of arrears due by defendant on account of a monthly allowance of Rs. 90 for his wife's separate use and a monthly subscription of Rs. 34-8 which he covenanted to pay to the military fund in order to provide a pension for her in the event of his predeceasing her, judgment was given by Sir Charles Sargent yesterday. His Lordship held that the defendant was clearly liable to pay Rs. 90 per month for his wife's separate use out of the pension of £432 per annum which he at present receives from Government. As to the subscription to the military fund, his Lordship held it was a simple covenant on the part of the defendant personally, which created no lien upon his pension. He was therefore adjudged to be personally liable for the amount of the arrears of subscription to the military fund. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,182, the amount of the arrears of the monthly allowance as well as of the subscription, with costs and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN delivered judgment yesterday in the case of Arthur George Latham and others *vs.* the Coconada Press Company, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover various sums alleged to be due to them as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, for work done, for goods sold and delivered, for money lent and paid, and for interest on the amounts disbursed in their behalf. The judgment was in favour of the plaintiff, but the exact amount of the decree it is not easy to ascertain, it being a matter of somewhat intricate calculation. His Lordship's judgment was for several sums, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 47,132-12-1 with varying interest, and from which must be deducted Rs. 8,178-9-10, already in the hands of the plaintiff, with interest at 4 per cent. from August 1874 to January 1875, and at 9 per cent. from January 1875 till the date of the judgment.

WE wonder what the present Government of Bombay *is* doing. Apparently even the lightest affairs cannot be disposed of by it within a reasonable time. Here have these miserable women Dinbaee and Savitree been lying in jail for three weeks since the capital sentence passed upon them by the Sessions Judge at Tanna was appealed against in the High Court, and since the Judges sustained the appeal and recommended the women to the mercy of Government. Yet up to this time, although erroneous rumours have been plentiful, the Governor has not made up his mind to tell them their fate. It should not be forgotten that incompetence may among other things be the cause of inflicting great cruelty.

ANY contribution towards the solution of the exchange difficulties that daily trouble so many people must be regarded with favour, and so the publication of "The Sterling Exchange Calculator" will be found a useful book to have, as it shows variations in the rates of exchange down to the 32nd of a penny and from 1s. 6d. to 2s. The author, Mr. Shunker Damodherjee, who has been in the Bombay Branch of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris for some years, commences his calculations at 1s. 6d., a figure so low that doubtless he supposed exchange would never fall lower than that, but at the beginning of July the rates were a little below that figure, but they have happily been rising ever since and may rise still higher. This "Calculator" is not the first effort Mr. Shunker Damodhurjee has made in calculating rates of exchange; he has also published "The French Rente Calculator," "The French Exchange Calculator," and "The Equivalents of Sterling in French Rates," all of which books have been well received and have been found useful additions to the counting house or office, and all have been carefully compiled.

THE s. s. Dagmar which left Bombay a few days ago in search of the wreck of the ship Monarch returned to Bombay yesterday, but without obtaining any information as to the wreck, or the captain, officers and crew. The opinion entertained is that the Monarch must have been wrecked about 50 miles from Bombay, as the pieces of timber that floated out of her were found at Hurnee, the hull of the ship having drifted down to the distance of more than 100 miles. We regret to learn that but slight hopes are entertained as to the safety of the captain or any of the crew.

IT is believed that it cost the Burmese Government about Rs. 70,000 for the hire of the steamer Colonel Fytche and two flats of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company to escort the Yunan Mission to Bhamo and back to Rangoon.

THE *Punjab Courier* learns that the Nawab of Loharee has applied to the Punjab Government for the restoration of seven guns which were confiscated during the mutiny. Two of these guns were presented by Lord Lake to his grandfather. His application has been forwarded to the Government of India with a recommendation that two 12-pounder guns be issued to him from the Ferozepore arsenal.

ANOTHER instance of pulpit plagiarism in Madras has been brought to notice. But, says the *Madras Mail*, what we call plagiarism or literary theft, may possibly be nothing more serious, from the offender's elevated point of view, than an "undesigned coincidence." It is evident, however, that some of the published sermons by distinguished preachers in England are read, not only by reverend annexationists, but also by other clergy and by laymen in Madras.

THE new daily paper at Lahore, the *Punjab Courier*, reports that a serious defalcation of some Rs. 14,000 has occurred in the Forest Department of this Province, the culprit being a forest-ranger. He was tried and sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner of the district to five years' rigorous imprisonment. But the Government did not spare the Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, nor the Deputy Conservator of that division in its censure. The Assistant Conservator, under whose orders the forest ranger was, has been degraded from the 2nd to the 3rd grade.

THE following atrocious act is reported by a special telegram from Raneegunge to the Calcutta *Daily News* to have been perpetrated on the night of the 11th instant:—"What might have been a fearful accident to the down mail train of the E. I. Railway has been averted. A rail was taken out of the line near the old Assensole Station, with the intent to throw the down mail train of this date off the road. A down light engine, which preceded the mail train, ran off. By the driver's promptitude, information was sent to Assensole, and the down mail was despatched safely on the up line to Raneegunge. Credit is due to the driver of the light engine."

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first quarter of the current financial year, we see that, as compared with the same period of 1875, the total value of imports was Rs. 8,83,45,720, as against Rs. 9,14,01,191 and the total value of exports Rs. 17,44,23,395, as against Rs. 18,54,29,884. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 2,57,46,374 as against Rs. 1,22,16,693, and of that exported Rs. 73,87,197, as against Rs. 23,50,276. The amount of import duty collected was Rs. 89,57,739, as against Rs. 94,32,099, and of export duty Rs. 15,15,296, as against Rs. 26,20,830. These together show a falling off in the customs collections of Rs. 15,79,895.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab for the week ending 15th July were 5,367 against 5,574 in the previous week. Three hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 93 in the previous week. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in some parts of the district, the health of the Province continues satisfactory, as shown by the death-rates. From small pox 215 deaths were registered against 274 in the previous week. The disease seems steadily declining in the city of Umritsur. In the 49 large municipal towns, 580 deaths were registered, *i. e.*, 301 male and 279 female, giving a death-rate of 24 per mille of population; 762 births, *i. e.*, 404 male and 358 female, giving a birth-rate of 31 per mille of population, were registered.

THE Government of India have lately sanctioned a separate marine establishment, in connection with the account branch of the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 per annum. For the last seven or eight years, there has been no separate establishment for the purpose of keeping the marine accounts, the duty being done by the Controller's Account Office. If we remember rightly, says the *Indian Daily News*, the India Marine was formerly in the Military, but in 1864 it was transferred to the Civil Department, at the suggestion of Messrs. Foster and Wiffin, who came out from England as Commissioners to enquire into the system of public accounts in this country. Again, in 1869, it was transferred from the Civil to the Military Department where it still remains, and will continue to do so, when Captain Bythesea's scheme comes into operation, until the next stroke of the bat transfers it to the Agricultural Department.

THE Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company have dealt generously in the case of two of its officers, the best portion of whose lives were devoted with untiring energy and zeal to the promotion of the interests of the Company, both in India and in England. A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been voted to the family of the late Mr. Cecil Stephenson for faithful services rendered to the company, extending over a period of twenty years in different capacities, and latterly as Agent, whose career, prematurely closed from an accident in this city, is yet fresh in the remembrance of many. The recipient of the larger donation, Rs. 80,000, is Mr. D. J. Noad, Secretary and Manager of the Company in London, from its very formation, extending over a period of thirty years, and who has been compelled to resign his duties owing to continued ill-health. By latest accounts we also hear that Mr. George Sibley, late Chief Engineer of the Company in India, has received a gratuity of Rs. 22,000 on retirement, as a mark of appreciation for services rendered.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following statements which are very confidently put forward and are said to have emanated from the India House in London:—"The order has gone forth from the Secretary of State to the different Indian presidencies, directing that for the future native covenanted civil servants are to have exactly the same appointments given them as if they Europeans, and that if their position demands it, they are to have European assistants under them, just the same as if they were themselves Englishmen. In fact, no difference whatever is to be made between them and their European colleagues. The order, which is most peremptory, will no doubt be exceedingly unpopnlar in India, but it will have to be carried out into effect. A large majority of the India Council was against it being issued, but the Marquis of Salisbury was determined to carry his point, and has issued a minute or letter to the Viceroy on the subject in which it is stated in so many words, that any European civil servant who declines to serve under a native superior merely because the latter *is* a native, must at once be shelved, and reported to the Home Government as guilty of disobedience of orders."

WE quote the following from the Calcutta *Statesman*:—"The proposal that the Government should relieve the cultivation of Northern India in times of abundant harvest, by shipping two, three, or four hundred thousand tons of the surplus to England in part payment of the Home Charges, has greatly exercised the spirit of the *Times of India*.

> What if one or two gentlemen in authority blundered! What if contracts were miscalculated: if there was a famine here, a big harvest in England involving plethora of cereals there; if some gigantic war broke over the world, or one of those terrible periodical panics swept across it? And without any individual being much to blame, the whole gigantic fabric of trade came to utter grief? Would the Government of India be prepared to go into liquidation, and come out whitewashed into something more than its old assurance? The thing is manifestly absurd.

As Dominie Sampson says—Pro-di-gi-ous! The whole gigantic fabric coming down in the midst of some gigantic war with crash and smoke, blackening the heavens, and making the poor Government so dirty, that we should have positively to whitewash it. England too, suffering from a plethora of cereals. It is all too harrowing! But this is not all:

> If under certain circumstances the Government, as a Government, may export corn to England, under certain other circumstances they may import bottled beer into India, and the Anglo-Indian race would be "a nation of shopkeepers" with a vengeance.

The whole force of this just and indignant remonstrance lies, as we presume the reader sees, in the word 'bottled.' We may tolerate the Government going in for 'beer in wood' on a pretty extensive scale, but imagine the degradation of its stooping to 'bottled' beer—Never!"

WITH respect to the return of their licenses to several of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, at the request of the Bishop of Madras who is now acting Metropolitan of India, and which we announced in a special telegram yesterday, we read in a Madras paper that Bishop Gell, in his capacity of Officiating Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, has not only expressed his strong disapproval of the measure taken by Bishop Coplestone in inhibiting all but one of the Church Missionary Society's clergymen in Ceylon, but has also counselled the return to those ministers of their licenses; and the youthful Bishop of Colombo has not added to his other indiscretions by resisting the lawful authority of the Bishop of Madras. But "the youthful Bishop" seems to have only partly complied with the wishes of his superior, having refused to give up two of the licenses. Writing about the letter which the Bishop of Bombay sent to his clergy on the subject a Calcutta paper says:—"This is a very delicate way of trying to support his brother in the episto-pate, but the whole movement resolves itself into the old struggle for power which has been the besetting sin of the Church from time immemorial. It is an assertion once more in the direction of the absolute on the part of the Bishop on behalf of the 'Church,' not without a suspicion that the old Adam in the man, the lust of power and authority may really be the ruling motive. At any rate the claim obtains the sympathy of 'Bombay,' who wishes all under him to regard his utterances as 'to them' the voice of God, through him. They may not have the assurance that he is the chosen vessel to enable them to accept this position as readily as he desires; and it is clear that he would not object to enter into a solemn league and covenant with the other Bishops to assert the supremacy of the Church over the minds of the people. We believe it is too late in the day to carry into effect pretentions of this nature which are resisted alike by the comparatively ignorant Tamil coolies and the polished intellect and philosophy of modern Europe. The Church has made many mistakes in her time and many of her ministers have lamentably failed to realise the might of littleness and fewer still perhaps out of the Church of Rome have understood the wisdom and the duty of stooping to conquer."

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TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

ERRATUM.—In a sub-editorial paragraph yesterday we stated that the Trentham Hall, which had made the rapid passage to Suez in the teeth of the South-West Monsoon, belonged to the Anchor Line. This was a mistake, as it belongs to the equally celebrated Hall Line.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Charles Hall, a seaman of the British ship Bessie H., was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The prisoner pleaded ill-health in his defence, on which he was ordered to be taken to the Police Surgeon for examination.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—A noted character, named Abdoola Sala Mahomed, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of two separate charges of theft from the persons of two different children, of property consisting of gold ornaments and wearing apparel, and was sentenced to a term of six months' hard labour in the House of Correction for each offence.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Dugroo Ranoo, a noted character, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of four separate charges of theft of property belonging to four different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' hard labour in the House of Correction, being an average of six months' rigorous imprisonment upon each charge.

THE CROWN *vs.* A. E. CAREY.—At the High Court yesterday, the Advocate General mentioned to Sir Charles Sargent, who is likely to preside at the next Criminal Sessions, that he had received from Kurrachee a telegram asking him to apply to the Court for *de bene esse* examination of certain witnesses there. They were men employed in the Electric Telegraph Office, their absence from which would stop all the work. The learned counsel had not had time to speak to the Public Prosecutor; and at his request, the matter was postponed until to-day.

THE WONDERFUL DUTIES OF AN EDITOR.—Unless a man is gifted with genius, he cannot produce week after week columns after columns of such useful matter as that which alone we can approve. To give news is the business of a reporter, but the business of an editor is noble; he has to produce thought, and therefore we must ask pardon of our friends for saying that to produce a thought is a painful process, and to express it in suitable language is by no means a pleasure-making. This we know, that it is a harder thing than money-making, and a paper that is conducted with perfect honesty, simplicity, and impartiality has some claims upon the forbearance of the public.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

DULL TRADE IN POONA.—We hear that this season is considered a very dull one by the shopkeepers in the bazaar, especially by those who are furniture dealers. People now go to hotels instead of taking houses, so that a great many houses are left vacant and no furniture is required for them. The decline in the value of silver and bad exchange get the credit for all the want of trade in Poona. Every one feels it and is obliged to curtail his expenditure in order to meet the large demands for rupees to purchase bills on England. We never saw trade at such a low ebb as it is just now. There are, however, some who benefit by this state of things. Those who are obliged on account of numbers and position to take houses find it much more easy to get them than it was four years ago. House rent has fallen very greatly, and will fall still lower if this state of things continue. Fewer people will be able to afford to take the change and consequently fewer shopkeepers will come up to Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Three individuals travelling the other day from the other side of Sukkur to the latter place, trusted themselves to the strong current running at the time, and ventured to float across the river on inflated leather bags, which they attached to their stomachs; the bags burst, and two of the unfortunate men were drowned; one of them was happily rescued by a boatman who happened to come up opportunely for the drowning man, who was thus providentially saved from what appeared to be so imminent—a watery grave. The occurrence took place on the 2nd of the current month.—*Sind News,* Aug. 10.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Sunday, Aug. 13 (up to 6 a.m.)	0 09	0 15	0 06
Monday, „ 14 do	0 03	0 00	0 07
Previously registered	36 93	41 47	37 17
Total up to date	37 05	41 62	37 30

THE SUDDEN DEATH AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the death of William Henry Hayhurst, who was found dead in his bed at the Esplanade Hotel on Sunday morning last. The following is the evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith. He said—I am Surgeon to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. I have examined the body of the deceased. There were a few scratches over the face and chest, but no marks of violence on it. The eyes from decomposition were collapsed. I afterwards made a *post mortem* examination of the body. Decomposition was rapidly advancing. I found that the liver was enormously large and fatty, quite four times its natural size. The heart also was enormously large and fatty and six times its normal size; it contained an anti-mortem clot in the left ventricle. The stomach contained only about two ounces of fluid and did not smell of alcohol. There were no indications of any poisonous action on the mucous membrane of the stomach. On opening the head I found that there was no apoplectic appearances in the brain, but there was indication of softening having set in. From the *post mortem* appearances, I am of opinion that the immediate cause of death was heart disease.

Upon the evidence adduced the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

A NATIVE CASHIER IN TROUBLE.

DHONDOO Nana, the cashier of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, solicitors, who neglected to attend that firm's office since he was called to account for certain deficits in his cash accounts last week, was yesterday arrested at Bassein, under a warrant issued by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, on an information laid in chambers before that Magistrate last week by Mr. Fletcher, charging him with theft and criminal misappropriation of certain monies belonging to his employers. The prisoner was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, who remanded prisoner to jail to this day, when he will be formally identified by the informant and the case against the prisoner will be proceeded with. At present the cash and account books of that firm are being examined, and the exact deficit will be probably ascertained.

Venkatrao, a bill collector of the same firm, was also arrested under a warrant and placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged also with criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 90 paid to accused by a native firm on behalf of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, whereas the accused when called upon to account for the amount failed to do so satisfactorily. This prisoner was also remanded to jail after being identified, and the case was postponed for hearing to this day.

THE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

THIS case in which Bawa Dyapursad stands charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Ragoonath Wassoodew, with the theft of three currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, came before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday.

The informant, Ragoonath Wassoodew, proceeded on Saturday last to the residence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Magistrate of Police, and the informant on his solemn affirmation further stated:—From information received by me I went to-day to the house of one Balajee Wishwanath in Hunooman Lane. The said Balajee Wishwanath gave me information in consequence of which I have reason to believe that one Poondlick Wittoba went to him, the said Balajee Wishwanath, with a note for Rs. 1,000 and asked him to keep it, and told the said Poondlick to keep it with one Ragoba Crustnajee, who was then present. The said Poondlick Wittoba thereupon handed the said note for Rs. 1,000 to the said Ragoba Crustnajee. In consequence of further information given to me by the said Balajee, I made enquiries at the French Bank, and I find that Ragoba Crustnajee paid into the Bank a currency note for Rs. 1,000, No. C/90 63120. This is the number of one of the notes stolen by the prisoner Dyapursad. From enquiries I made at the Bank, I also find that Ragoba Crustnajee has given a cheque of Rs. 1,000 to Poondlick Wittoba on the said Bank, which cheque was cashed by the said Poondlick, who has deposited Rs. 625 with Balajee Wishwanath.

Upon the foregoing information the accused Poondlick Wittoba was arrested under a warrant and placed yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with dishonestly receiving the stolen property in question.

Poondlick Wittoba was identified by Ragoonath Wassoodew as the person alluded to in his information. The prisoner Poondlick Wittoba reserved the cross-examination of the informant.

At this stage the case was adjourned to the 21st inst., to enable the Detective Police to institute further enquiries into the matter.

A MEETING OF INFLUENTIAL NATIVE COTTON MERCHANTS.

AN influential meeting of the principal native cotton merchants of Bombay was held on Saturday last at the office of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., Elphinstone Circle, to take into consideration the rules recently framed by the Cotton Trade Association and for other purposes. Mr. Kessowjee Naik was called to the chair. The rules framed by the Committee of the English cotton merchants, at a meeting held at the office of the Chamber of commerce on the 2nd June, 1876, were read, and after some discussion, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Vurdhman Poonsey and resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the rules framed by the Bombay Trade Association formed of the English merchants, and which to a certain extent are objectionable to the native merchants, and to make a proper *bundobust* regarding them.

Proposed by Mr. Heerjee Nagsey, seconded by Mr. Purbut Ludda and resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, and they be requested to lay the result of their deliberations and the proceedings relating thereto before all the cotton merchants of Bombay at a meeting to be held for the purpose:—

Kessowjee Naik, Esq., Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Becherdass Ambaidas, C.S.I., Madhowjee Dhurumsey, Esq., Vurdhman Poonsey, Esq., Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Esq., Heerjee Nagsey, Esq., Canjee Purbut, Esq., Dayabhoy Cullianjee, Esq., Sivlal Motilall, Esq., Jadowjee Raghowjee, Esq., Vulubhdas Valjee, Esq., Tricumjee Mooljee, Esq., Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., Bhowan Ramjee, Esq., Heerjee Jeena, Esq., Nuthoobhoy Soorchund, Esq., Goculdas Cullianjee, Esq., Korejee Mowjee, Esq., Vurjeewundass Vulubhdas, Esq., Manordas Hurruckchund, Esq., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy, Esq., Keval Tricum, Esq.

Proposed by Mr. Vurdhman Poonsey, seconded by Mr. Bhugwan Ramjee and resolved, That one quarter of an anna be paid for every candy of cotton received by the cotton merchants, and that a fund be established therefrom to defray the expenses to be incurred for carrying on the business of the aforesaid committee, and for engaging the services of competent persons for the same.

Proposed by Mr. Vurdhman Poonsey, seconded by Mr. Bhuvanjee Ramjee and resolved, That Sett Kessowjee Naik be appointed chairman of the committee, and he be authorised to arrange the necessary preliminaries before calling such committee.

Proposed by Mr. Dayabhoy Cullianjee, seconded by Mr. Heerjee Nagsey and resolved, That the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

The meeting then separated.

THE SUIT AGAINST COLONEL MOYLE.

THE suit brought against Colonel Moyle by Lieut. Colonel Lester and Mr. Bodger, the trustees of Mrs. Moyle, to recover arrears of the monthly allowance he had covenanted to make for his wife's separate use and of the subscription he had also promised to pay in order to enable his wife to participate in a pension from the military fund, was called on again yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant appeared in person.

On the last occasion, the learned judge had expressed an opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the arrears of the monthly allowance amounting to Rs. 630; but his Lordship had a doubt whether they could recover the amount of the arrears of subscription to the military fund, Rs. 552, out of the monthly pension which defendant received from Government, and his Lordship took time to consider the point.

Before his Lordship's decision was given yesterday, Mr. Kirkpatrick said he thought the Court had power to make an order that Colonel Moyle should pay the monthly subscription out of his pension; and as defendant had discontinued paying the subscription, the learned counsel asked the Court to appoint a receiver to receive and collect the subscriptions on behalf of Mrs. Moyle.

The judge remarked that the covenant did not say a word about the payment of the subscriptions out of the pension which defendant received. It simply said the subscription "shall be paid."

Mr. Kirkpatrick cited a case in support of his argument, but his Lordship ruled that it was not in point.

His Lordship, in passing a decree, said the first part of the covenant on which the defendant was sued was that he should pay, on the 18th of each month, a clear sum of Rs. 90 for the separate use of his wife. Colonel Moyle admitted that these payments were in arrear; and the only ground he mentioned for not paying them was that the arrangement was made when he was on general duty and in the receipt of pay, and before he was compelled by Government to retire on a pension. His pension was £432 per annum, out of which he had to pay the Rs. 90 per month; and on his getting more he had agreed to pay more for his wife. It was clear that the arrears of this monthly allowance were due, and therefore judgment must pass for the amount. Then followed the claim on account of the arrears of subscription to the military fund. It was a simple covenant that defendant should pay the subscription, creating a personal covenant—but not upon the pension which he received. The Court could not make an order for a receiver, for there was no fund in existence. There was no damage sustained either by the trustees or by Mrs. Moyle; nor was it certain whether she would survive her husband. The claim could not be sustained in a Court of law; but this was a Court both of law and of equity; and looking to the intention of the parties when the covenant was entered into, his Lordship said he was justified in holding that it was the intention of the parties that Mrs. Moyle should be maintained in the same state after her husband's death as she was during his life-time; and the defendant was therefore personally liable to pay the arrears of subscription to the military fund. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,182, the amount of the arrears of the monthly allowance as well as of the subscription, with costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

HIGH COURT.—14TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

JAMALBHOY JAIRAZBHOY *vs.* FAZULLA CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY.

MR. FARRAN, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff, the executor of the late Peer Mahomed Cassumbhoy, defendant's brother. Mr. Purcell appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Farran applied to his Lordship to make absolute a rule granted on the 10th July last, which required the defendant to show cause why he should not deposit in Court Rs. 2,000 for defraying the marriage expenses of Aladin Peer Mahomed, infant son of Peer Mahomed Cassumbhoy, deceased, as directed by the decree made in this Court, and why in the meantime defendant should not be restrained from selling or in any way dealing with the estate of the late Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, the testator, and why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of and manage the state except the oart situated at Mahim of which Mr. Limjee N. Banajee has already been appointed the receiver.

Mr. Purcell said he did not object to the appointment of a receiver, but as some of the property had been contracted to be sold, he asked that the receiver be directed to receive the deposit money and the proceeds of the sale.

Mr. Farran said he had received no instructions either to assent to or dissent from the proposal; but he thought it was a matter for the receiver.

The Judge—You virtually have no cause to show.

Mr. Purcell said he did not dispute the claim. The bungalow was mortgaged to Munguldass Nathabhoy; and he did not see why the receiver should not be asked to receive the proceeds of the sale.

His Lordship said it was a matter for the receiver who could at any time apply to the judge in chambers. The rule was made absolute; Mr. Surrotum Succaram (his Lordship's interpreter) to be receiver without giving security. Costs of both parties to come out of the estate of the late Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

ARTHUR GEO. LATHAM AND OTHERS *vs.* THE COCONADA PRESS COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Green delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover various sums, alleged to be due to them as secretaries and treasurers to the defendants for work done, for goods sold and delivered, for money lent and paid, and for interest on the expenditure. The original company was the Alexandra Press Company which was formed in Bombay, but the work of which was carried on at Madras. The defendants were secretaries and treasurers to that company, and the Madras agents were Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. In 1874, the Alexandra Press Company was wound up, and its machinery removed to Coconada, a new company being formed under the title of the Coconada Press Company, which took over the old company's assets and liabilities. A large portion of the claim was for money expended in the course of the removal of the machinery to Coconada and the establishment of the works there. The claim in respect of Rs. 2,146-14-2, being the plaintiff's commission at 5 per cent on Rs. 42,737, another part of the claim due and paid to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. was abandoned. The defence was that a much smaller amount was really due, and that the plaintiffs were not authorised to incur liabilities in respect of the removal of the machinery to the extent alleged to have been incurred. His Lordship found that the defendants were indebted to the plaintiffs as alleged, and gave judgment for an aggregate amount of Rs. 47,132-12-1, with interest at 5 per cent. from the dates of payment by the plaintiffs of the various sums of Rs. 1,525-7-9, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 15,000, Rs. 10,176-14-3, and Rs. 430, of which it was composed. From the aggregate must be deducted a sum of Rs. 8,178-9-10, in the hands of the plaintiffs, together with interest at 4 per cent. from August 1874 to January, 1875, and at 9 per cent. from that date till judgment. The decree was accordingly for the balance between the two amounts and the interest calculated, with costs.

MR. WILLIAM SOWERBY, C.E., COQUETTING WITH THE GREAT "GUZERAT MITRA" AND SNUBBED AND REJECTED.

IN answer to our criticism of last week Mr. William Sowerby has favoured us with an interesting communication. It is sent to us from Bombay in the shape of an article whose title, as given by the writer himself, is "The Condition of India Question." The communication seems apparently to have been written in great haste, for there are some words in it which are misspelt, and Mr. Sowerby has made a noun in the singular number agree with a verb in the plural. Mr. Sowerby writes—"I am informed by a native friend that the *Guzerat Mitra* has some very trenchant remarks anent my letter in the *Times of India* on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's paper read before the East India Association of Bombay. I have not read the article." We are sorry that Mr. Sowerby did not read our article before he wrote to us his reply. He goes on to say—"I may inform the editor that my remarks on Mr. Dadabhai's paper were not written with a view to apply the rod of hostility, but rather the rod of correction." We beg to inform Mr. Sowerby that this is not the style in which the editor of a newspaper is usually addressed. As to the "rod of correction," we believe sensible men will not be so presumptuous in dealing with a man of Mr. Dadabhai's knowledge of politics and of experience in Indian affairs. "With Mr. Dadabhai's acknowledged abilities, he might do much good if his efforts were rightly directed; whereas he is now following an old and well-known road which will lead him on to become a mere political scarecrow which like many whom I have known in my time, such as Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. Bradlaugh and similar men, flap their featherless wings and utter their dismal screeches, fortunately, however, without doing more than frighten timid people." Is this called fine writing, although it has such a respectable name as that of Mr. William Sowerby attached to it? "That I have not exaggerated the danger of the withdrawal of England from India will be readily admitted, for even in the presence of a strong Government, were not the Mussulmans ready to fly at the throats of the Parsees on the slightest pretext. I was present in Broach in 1874 when troops were sent from Ahmedabad and the Parsees shut themselves up in their houses, and they looked perfectly *blue* with fear." The question raised at the East India Association meeting is not whether England should continue to hold India, or should be driven from it; or the question is not whether if England abandoned this country, there would be or would not be anarchy and fierce civil strife all over these vast regions. We do not think man is forsaken of Heaven, and as necessity calls forth the highest powers of statesmanship and command we do not think if the English people chose to leave the Indian people and the Parsees to their fate that they would be oppressed and would have to live in a miserable state till succeeding ages like the inhabitants of Persia and the Turks in Europe. But the question which Mr. Sowerby leads us into discussing is a fancy question, and it is surprising that any man of knowledge or sense should avoid the question which has been propounded by bringing into prominence fancy questions which have no sort of connection with it.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

MHOW RACES.

THE following close on the 1st of September:—

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.—Entrance, Rs. 30.

THE HUSSAR CUP.—Entrance, Rs. 100.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Entrance, Rs. 40.

THE MHOW DERBY.—Entrance, Rs. 40.

THE JOWRAH PURSE.—Entrance, Rs. 30.

THE STARKEY CUP.—Entrance, Rs. 50.

THE HOLKAR PURSE.—Entrance, Rs. 40

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—Entrance, Rs. 30.

THE DHAR PURSE.—Entrance, Rs. 40.

2ND Entries close on the 1st of October.

It is particularly requested that entries may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary and not to any individual by name.

FRED. LUKIN,
Honorary Secretary, Mhow Races.

THE POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE show for 1876 will be opened on the first Wednesday, after the Poona Races, and remain open until the following Friday.

Patron—H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patron—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Stewards—The General Officer Commanding P.D.A., the Adjutant General, Bombay Army, the Quarter Master General, Bombay Army, the Commissary General, Bombay Army, Hon'ble K. B. Puddumjee Pestonjee, J. E. Oliphant, Esq., J. H. B. Hallen, Esq., Major Latouche, W. Lamb, Esq., Captain Portman, C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., L. Ashburner, Esq., Sir C. J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., Colonel Harris, R.A., Colonel Blair, Major Probyn, F. Souter, Esq., J. Whiting, Esq., Captain Nutt, Captain Daniell, and Captain Currie, with power to add to their number.

Joint-Secretaries—The Collector of Poona, ex-officio, and Major Fellows.

Judges will be appointed by the stewards.

PRIZES.

HORSES.

Class.	Entrance Fees. Rs.		Prizes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	10	English horses suitable as stallions	250	150	50
2	10	Colonial horses do.	250	150	50
3	10	Arab horses do.	250	150	50
4	10	Arab galloways and ponies suitable as stallions	150	100	50
5	10	Kattywar horses do.	150	100	50
6	5	C. B. geldings 4 years old 14-1 and upwards, suitable for Native Cavalry, claimable at Rs. 400	150	100	50
7	10	English mares in foal or with foal at foot	200	150	100
8	10	Colonial mares do.	200	150	100
9	10	Arab mares do.	200	150	100
10	5	C. B. mares suitable for breeding	150	100	50
11	5	Ditto in foal or with foal at foot by Government stallion	200	150	100
12	5	C. B. galloway and pony mares suitable for breeding	75	50	25
13	5	Ditto in foal or with foal at foot by Government stallion	100	75	50
14	5	C. B. mares 14-1 and upwards by a Government stallion not under 4 years old in foal or 5 years old with foal at foot by a Government stallion	300	250	200
15	Free	Yearling colts C.B.	50	35	20
16	do.	Yearling fillies C.B.	50	35	20
17	do.	Two year old fillies C.B.	75	50	25
18	Rs. 5	Three do. do.	100	70	40
19	do. 5	Four do. do.	125	90	50
20	Free	Yearling colts C.B. *	75	50	25
21	do.	Yearly fillies C.B. *	75	50	25
22	do.	Two year old fillies *	150	100	50
23	do.	Three year old fillies *	200	150	100
24	Rs. 5	Four year old fillies *	250	200	150
25	Free	Two year old geldings C.B.	125	90	50
26	do.	Three do. do.	150	100	50
27	Rs. 5	C. B. galloways and ponies (gelding)	100	75	50
28	do. 10	Horses and mares for chargers.	150	100	50
29	do. 10	do. hunters	150	100	50
30	do. 10	do. hacks	150	100	50
31	do. 5	Tonga ponies	80	60	40
32	do. 5	Ponies not exceeding 13 hands for polo play	60	25	15

* The produce of a Government stallion.

N. B.—Classes 28 to 32 inclusive will be dependent for their prizes on subscriptions from the public which will be entirely devoted to these classes.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Exhibitors must be agriculturists or breeders to entitle them to prizes.

Class.	Rs.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	Rs. 5	Bulls Guzerat and Kattywar	100	75	50
2	do. 5	Cows do. do.	80	60	40
3	do. 5	Bulls any other breed	80	60	40
4	do. 5	Cows do.	60	45	30
5	do. 5	Pairs any breed	100	50	30

Sheep.	Class.	Prizes.
6 Rs. 1—Rams any breed	1...3 2..3	at 10 each at 5 do.
7 do. 1—Ewes per pen of 4 or 5	1..3 2...3	at 15 do. at 10 do.
8 do. 1—Wethers per pen 4 or 5	1...3 2..3	at 10 do. at 10 do.

CONDITIONS.

An animal may be entered in every class for which competent, provided entrance fee be paid for each class. But the same animal cannot take more than two prizes, and will not be awarded a prize in the same class for more than two seasons.

2.—Animals, the property of Government, or of silladars in Native Cavalry or Police, may be exhibited, but cannot take prizes.

3.—Every animal exhibited *for sale* must have a *price fixed* upon it before the day of exhibition. To prevent valuable chargers and hunters competing with hacks, an animal exhibited in the latter class is claimable by a purchaser at Rs. 700.

4.—Government reserves the right of pre-emption of any animal exhibited *for sale* at the *price fixed* beforehand by the exhibitor. Other claims to purchase *priced* animals must be submitted to the secretaries, who will settle them by priority of application.

5.—No prize will be given in any class unless the animals come up to a fair standard of excellence. No 2nd prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited therein, and no 3rd prize unless six are shown.

6.—At the discretion of the stewards' Committee, animals, the property of poor exhibitors, will be admitted without payment of entrance fees.

7.—At the discretion of the stewards, batta will be paid to needy exhibitors for the period they may be absent from their homes for the purposes of the exhibition.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY IN INDIA SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE recent debate in the House of Commons on the advisability of abolishing flogging in the Navy was a very brief one, and it was generally acknowledged that the time for doing away with it had not arrived. The House appeared amused with Lord Charles Beresford's statement that the sailors themselves thought flogging an excellent thing; but strange as it may seem now, there was a time when the institution of flogging in the Army was far from unpopular among the soldiers. In a very interesting work, *Reminiscences of a Soldier*, by the late Colonel Stewart, of the 86th Regiment, the gallant author mentions the following occurrence. He and some other officers, one of whom had risen from the ranks, were discussing the question of corporal punishment, some being for, and some against it. After listening for some time, the officer from the ranks exclaimed—"Well, gentlemen, you may all say this, or say that, but I was never worth a d—n as a soldier until I got three hundred." Colonel Stewart also mentions that in his regiment they had a "subscription club," and every soldier who took his two or three hundred lashes like a man got a few pounds to spend from the club; but if he made a fuss over his punishment and uttered cries, his comrades gave him a second thrashing on their own account. Colonel Stewart is speaking of forty years ago, but we have now before us a volume of Indian General Orders, dated 1808, which shows to what a frightful extent the lash was used seventy years ago both to European soldiers and sepoys. It seems that on the 21st May 1808 "William Dodd, gunner of artillery," was tried for having been drunk when on guard at the Church Gate, Bombay, and for having then and there attempted to stab Lieutenant Jackson, of the 9th Regiment N. I., and for having at the same time informed the said Lieutenant Jackson that he was "no officer or gentleman, but five thousand times worse than a common coolie." For these offences the unruly gunner was sentenced to receive "on his bare back one thousand lashes from a cat-o'-nine-tails:" so runs the original sentence, which was duly approved and confirmed by the Commanding Officer of the Forces, as the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay was then called. In the same volume of General Orders, we read that three sepoys of the 1st Bombay N. I. were charged with having deserted their colours when on the march against an enemy, and being found guilty, were sentenced "to receive each two thousand lashes on their bare backs from a cat-o'-nine-tails, and afterwards to be drummed out of the battalion." We might multiply instances of this sort, but we have quoted enough to show what a terrible, not to say brutal reality corporal punishment was seventy years ago. It seems incredible that an European in India in the month of May should receive a thousand lashes, and that a sepoy should take double that amount of punishment. It is curious to note the difference in the military punishments of to-day. Had Gunner Dodd lived in these days and committed a similar crime, he would have been sentenced to seven or ten years' rigorous imprisonment or transportation. Then he took his thousand lashes and returned to his duty after a short sojourn in hospital. Corporal punishment in the European army has been entirely abolished for years. In the native army it is still in force, but is so seldom inflicted that it is practically unknown except for insubordination, and what are technically known as "disgraceful offences." Used as it is, it is a wholesome punishment, and we do not suppose that it will be withdrawn from among the penalties in force in the Indian army.

OUR NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CALCUTTA STATESMAN."

SIR,—The abnormal length of the time during which masterly inactivity has been allowed to prevail as regards our frontier politics would appear to have attained the object for which I presume it was instituted, viz., to stifle all public interest in affairs which have gradually, and by process slow but sure, come to be regarded as matters in which interference is prohibited, where everything is to be allowed to take its own course. Events which erst while would have been considered of startling significance, which would have been regarded as finger posts denoting the current of frontier tribal feeling, in these days form but matter sufficient for a paragraph in the papers, with perchance a brief commentary from the local press. In days when rigid adherence to the line of policy I have named had not yet been insisted on with the strictness now grown into law, a raid on the property of English subjects was promptly followed by retribution stern and swift; but now even murder, open and glaring, robbery impudent and wholesale, is passed over and the other cheek is turned to the smiter. It would carry me far beyond your limits to even epitomise the various outrages committed in British territories by the frontier tribes, since an expedition was last sent against them; and for none of them has any punishment been inflicted.

The murderer of Major McDonald has never been brought to justice, nor any attempt been made to bring about that most necessary consummation, beyond simply demanding that his friends and co-religionists should surrender him to the gallows. And yet we read almost daily in the scraps of news that reach us from these unexplored regions, that he loses no opportunity of asserting himself as a robber of no ordinary reputation, and an utterly unmanageable subject of the Cabul Ameer, to whom his vassalage is due. But a few days ago, we read of the murder of a sepoy and bhistee, employed on public duties, almost within sight of Kohat, one of our strongest frontier garrisons; and for this foul deed also has no return been exacted. Each regiment, each battery composing our splendid frontier force is kept in readiness for immediate action, complete carriage and camp equipment ever present in their lines, but to what purport if their comrades are permitted to be thus slaughtered in their close vicinage, and the patent duty of speedy pursuit, and stern reckoning, left unfulfilled. What wonder then that the very souls of the English officers grow weary and desolate within them, that their men grow eager for the time of pension to arrive, or if, but newly joined, begin in brief time to long once more for the sickle and the ploughshare, implements that now appear to contain more excitement in their use than the empty rifle which is never to be loaded.

The best armies in the world have always suffered from long periods of inaction, and more especially do the warlike races of which our native army is so largely composed, pine and deteriorate from the enervating influence of one perpetual round of station or line duty. Recruits are hard to get and yearly is the difficulty increasing; but I am certain that at the [illegible] brief time would suffice to fill all ga[illegible] ranks, with soldiers no whit inferior to th[illegible] gone by fought shoulder to shoulder with [illegible] comrades for the power whose pay they [illegible] then the time yet come when the dogs o[illegible] once more let loose, when an expedition [illegible] patched; not as of late to make but a[illegible] power, but to carry fire and sword into th[illegible] wild lands whose owners have so repeat[illegible] to inflict once and for all an example tha[illegible] forgotten in the present generation; th[illegible] beyond a doubt the fact that our power is [illegible]ably greater than theirs; that our armies can reach their remotest fastnesses, that the lion when roused to anger can exact blood for blood to the uttermost drop. I am aware that the Afreedees (the perpetrators of the most recent outrage) are not the only tribe that has transgressed, but as in case of an armed invasion of the border lands, all other Affghans would be bound in chain by honour to support their brethren, the lessons so long overdue if properly conveyed, would penetrate to each all of them, and a repetition be thus rendered unnecessary. I propose in another letter to consider in detail the present position of both our antagonists and ourselves, with a view to obtaining a clear insight into the different steps that would have to be taken in entering on an undertaking, the results of which should endure for all time which should fill an important page in the history of India.

PUNJAUBEE.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

PUBLIC interest in the price of silver has not yet abated. As our attention is directed for the present towards Germany, we give below the observations of the Select Committee on the movements of silver in

GERMANY.

Your Committee now turn to the question of the surplus supplies which have been thrown, or may still be expected to be thrown, on the silver market by the measures taken in Germany with reference to the silver coinage.

It may, in the first instance, be expedient to state in the briefest possible form, what these measures have actually been, and to what point the transition from a silver to a gold currency has thus far been carried. At the same time, attention must be called to the fact that, simultaneously with the enactments affecting the coinage, important operations with reference to the contraction of the paper currency of Germany have been taken in hand. A gold coinage is not only in course of substitution for a silver coinage, but the withdrawal of all bank-notes of lower denomination than 100 marks (5*l.*) has also been carried through.*

The bank-notes used in Germany were not confined to notes of large amounts, such as alone can be issued in England. One thaler notes (equivalent to three shillings) entered on an extended scale into the ordinary payments of daily life in Germany. The inconvenience of the heavy weight of silver coin for the payment of even moderate amounts had been met by the issue of these bank-notes of small denominations.

The existence of these bank-notes was considered an evil and a danger, and among the motives assigned for the change from silver to gold, the expediency of attaining a position under which the issue of bank-notes could be better regulated was officially mentioned. The "motives" submitted to the Imperial Diet, when the first Coinage Bill was introduced in 1872, contained the following passage:—"The inconvenience of the silver coin led of necessity to a very considerable circulation of paper means of payment, which, in ordinary times, are willingly taken as a welcome facility, but in critical times of awakening mistrust, contain the germs of serious dangers. The artificial demand for paper means of payment created by the exclusive circulation of silver, made it necessary in framing laws for Banks to have regard to considerations which placed impediments difficult to surmount in the way of a thorough and rational regulation of the banking system through banking legislation common to all Germany."

The withdrawal of the bank-notes of small denomination is an important element in determining the probable amount of subsidiary silver currency which will be found necessary.

The first of the recent series of laws dealing with the German currency was dated the 4th December 1871.

1. It authorised the manufacture of an Imperial coin (Reichs-Munze), of which 139½ pieces were to be coined out of one pound of fine gold.

2. The tenth part of this gold coin was to be called a mark (about a shilling).

3. Besides the Imperial gold coin of 10 marks, coins of 20 marks were also to be issued. (These pieces correspond very nearly with English sovereigns and half-sovereigns.)

4. These gold coins were made legal tender, and the 10-mark piece was to be taken as equal to 3⅓ thalers in Prussian currency, or to 5 florins, 50 kreutzers, in the South German or "Gulden currency." In this conversion the relative value of gold to silver was taken as 15½ to 1.

5. Silver coins were not demonetised by this law, but the transition to a gold standard was contemplated in the debates preceding its enactment and an indirect expression was given to this intention by the following words in clause 6:—"Till the passing of a law dealing with the *withdrawal* of the silver coins, &c."

6. It was further enacted by clause 10 (not in the Bill as originally presented, but introduced subsequently as an amendment) that "For the present, and until further notice, there will be no coinage of any other gold coins than those introduced by this Act, *nor of large silver coins*, with the exception of memorial coins."

7. A further clause empowered the Chancellor of the Empire to ordain ("anordnen") the withdrawal of the existing silver coins of the States of the Confederation, and to take the necessary means for that purpose from the Imperial Treasury.

The law of the 4th of December accordingly decreed a series of preliminary measures. A supply of gold

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* A distinction is made in the series of laws recently passed in Germany between "paper money," *i. e.* notes issued by the various *Governments*, and "bank-notes" issued by the banks. The paper money issued by the various States has been recalled under the recent legislation, and new paper money issued in its place, distributed according to population among the various States, and made payable in Imperial currency, *i. e.* in marks. The total amount for the Empire was fixed at 40 million thalers (120,000,000 marks, or 6,000,000*l*). This amount contains a certain portion of notes of small denominations. The figures in the text of the Report apply only to *bank-notes*.

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coins was to be manufactured. They were to be legal tender, but side by side with existing silver coins. Powers were given for withdrawing silver coins, and the coining of silver was stopped. The privilege, therefore, enjoyed by the holders of silver bullion to have that bullion turned into coin was withdrawn, a long step towards demonetisation. But silver coins remained a legal tender as hitherto, and no new subsidiary silver coinage was at this time introduced.

The scope of this first law is so far important to the present inquiry, as it bears on the state of the silver market between December 1871, and the middle of July 1873, when the next great step was taken.

On the 9th July 1873 another Coinage Law ("Munzgesetz") was passed. This law introduced the gold standard.

It commenced with the words, "The Imperial gold currency takes the place of the various currencies which are now legal in Germany, belonging to the separate States."

The moment at which the Imperial currency was to come into force in the whole Empire was to be fixed by Imperial decree after a three months' notice.

Five-mark gold pieces were to be coined as well as the 20 and 10-mark pieces.

The Act then proceeds to declare that, besides the Imperial gold coins, Imperial silver coins were to be issued (5 mark, 2 mark, 1 mark, and smaller pieces). A hundred 1 mark pieces were to be coined out of one pound of fine silver. According to the standard taken when the 10 mark gold piece was made equal to 3⅓ thalers which were full-weighted silver coin, not 100 marks, but only 90 marks of an equal fineness could have been coined out of one pound of fine silver. (Thirty thalers used to be coined out of one pound of pure silver.) The silver mark is accordingly a subsidiary coin, issued at 11 1/9 per cent. below its nominal value. To that extent it is a depreciated coin.

The total amount to be issued of the new Imperial silver coins was, till further notice ("bis auf weiteres"), not to exceed 10 marks per head of the population of the Empire; this population amounting to about 43,000,000, the provisional maximum for the new subsidiary coinage was about 430,000,000 marks, or 21,500,000*l.*

These new silver coins were not to be legal tender beyond the limit of 20 marks (about 1*l.*), but the Imperial and State Treasure's were to accept them up to any amount.

Such being the regulations which were made for the introduction of the subsidiary coinage, powers were given to the "Bundesrath" to demonetise the coins of the various States.

Demonetisation was not to follow as a matter of course *immediately*, but *powers were given* to effect it. It will be seen hereafter what progress has been made up till now. It may, however, be stated at once that the "thaler," which was by far the largest element of the old silver currency, has not yet been demonetised.

The coining of any other than the Imperial silver coins was now finally stopped.

Clauses were added definitely enacting how payments due in the old currencies were to be made in the new, and fixing the temporary relation of the coins to each other, till the old coins should be demonetised.

The last clause (s. 18) of this important Act (also not in the original Bill) enacted as follows:—"All bank-notes which are not made payable in Imperial currency are to be withdrawn before the 1st January 1876. From this date forward only such bank-notes as are made payable in Imperial currency *in amounts not less than* 100 *marks* (5*l.*) *may remain in circulation or be issued.*

Other laws dealing with the paper currency issued both by the various States of Germany, and by the Banks, were subsequently passed, but as they have less bearing on the silver question, it is unnecessary to specify their nature. It is sufficient to state, that the general policy underlying the legislation in this respect was the substitution of Imperial notes in place of the various notes issued by the States composing the Confederation, and that various limitations were placed on the privileges of issue of the private Banks.*

Your Committee now proceed to state what action has been taken under these Coinage Laws.

Gold coins to the amount of about 1,400,000,000 marks, or 70,000,000*l.*, have been struck up to the 17th June.

The Acts decreeing the withdrawal of all bank-notes for smaller denominations than 100 marks (5*l.*) before the 1st of January 1876, appear to have been pratically carried out to their full extent. An official return (published in the "Reiches Central Blatt" of 19th May 1876) gives the total notes in circulation on the 30th April 1876, as 942,000,000 marks, of which only 2,230,000 marks, or 115,000*l.*, were in amounts below 5*l.* The magnitude of the change is apparent when it is stated that the amount of bank-notes in circulation below 5*l.* was estimated by the President of the Imperial Chancery, in a debate during the session of the "Reichstag" of 1874, at that time to amount to 177,500,000 thalers, or about 26,625,000*l.*

Of the old silver coins an amount equal to 440,000,000 marks, or 22,000,000*l.*, had been withdrawn up to the 31st day of March 1876.

Of new silver coins an amount equal to 244,000,000 marks, or 12,200,000*l.*, had been struck up to the 17th day of June 1876.

Sales of silver had taken place to the amount of about 6,000,000*l.* The quantity officially reported as sold up to the 20th April 1876 is given in an enclosure to Lord Odo Russell's Despatch of the 6th May as 1,289,447,331 lbs. fine. Irrespective of the prices paid for the amounts offered for sale (which would give a smaller sum), the total sales represent the extinction of silver coins to the extent of a little less than 6,000,000*l.*

No explanation has been given of the difference between the total of the amount of silver coin withdrawn *i.e.*, 22,500,000*l.* on the one hand, and the amount recoined, *i.e.*, 11,300,000*l.*, and the amount sold, *i.e.*, 6,000,000*l.*, together 17,300,000*l.* on the other. The returns are made up to different dates, but the difference appears large. It must in part be represented by silver on hand for sale and silver kept in stock in the various Mints for further manufacture of new coin.

In withdrawing the old silver coinage the Government proceeded by series, taking, in the first instance, those series which had become more or less obsolete, or which belonged to the older dates, and dealing with the more limited "Gulden" circulation of South Germany before embarking in the vast field of operation presented by the thaler currency. Using the discretion confided to it, the Imperial Government has thus far only *demonetised* the South German or "Gulden" coins and sundry old coins, such as the "crown thalers" and "Convention Thalers"; but the *withdrawal* of the older series of Prussian Thalers has also been begun, and good progress has been made in exchanging the two-thaler pieces.

The general result is as follows:

	Marks.
Demonetisation of South German Currency......	180,500,000
" Crown Thalers	8,000,000
" Convention Thalers	2,000,000
" Currency of Saxony, Schleswig Holstein, Mecklenburg, Hamburg, and Lubeck	4,350,000
Together......	194,850,000

The withdrawal, but not the demonetization of the Thalers, has also been commenced.

	Marks.
Of the two-Thaler pieces there have been withdrawn..........	109,000,000
Of Thalers, between 1750 and 1816..........	47,000,000
Of Thalers, between 1817 and 1822..........	36,000,000
Of Thalers, between 1823 and 1856..........	1,800,000
While of Thalers coined from 1857 forward there have been withdrawn, only	10,000
Progress has also been made in the withdrawal of coins representing fractional parts of Thalers to an amount of	50,000,000
	243,810,000
Add total from above......	194,850,000
Marks......	438,660,000†
	£ 21,930,000

The total accordingly may be roughly taken at 22,000,000*l.*

The main question which arises on these figures is, what proportion does the total sum of silver money already withdrawn bear to the total which has to be dealt with before the operation is concluded? What amount of silver coin can be presented for exchange, and what amount of silver will the German Government still have to bring to market after providing for the balance of the new subsidiary coinage which has still to be struck? The answer to these questions depends on the amount of silver money which may be assumed to have been in circulation in December 1871, a problem with regard to which the most divergent calculations have been made by various authorities, official and statistical.

Your Committee abstained from taking much oral evidence on this branch of the subject, as no one in England who had not given it special attention, and who had not had special means of obtaining information in Germany, would have been able to speak with any degree of authority. On the other hand, documents sent from Berlin, where the inquiry had given occasion for much controversy for the last four years, were likely to contain all that could really be ascertained. Mr. Pietsch, the manager of the London branch of the Deutsche Bank, which establishment had sold a large portion of the silver already disposed of, for account of the German Government, and who, besides having studied the question very intelligently, had special means of information in Berlin, was the only witness whom the Committee examined at any length with reference to the amount of silver in Germany. (Evidence, pp. 31 to 40 and 68, 69.)

Before proceeding to state what facts and estimates have been brought before your Committee, it may be well to quote the following note in an official return put before the German Parliament in 1873, giving an account of the total coinages in Germany from 1750 to 1871:—"*Though even an approximate calculation of the silver coins which have been melted down or exported is impossible and though accordingly it is necessary to abandon the idea to discover the amount of the coins of the different German Mint systems which may be in circulation at present*, nevertheless the annexed figures may in so far be of some interest, as they represent the basis which may statistically be laid down, from which a starting point may be attained in an estimate of the circulation of German coins."

The Despatch of Lord Odo Russell, dated 14th April 1876, also speaks of the impossibility of accurate information being obtained on this head. All estimates must therefore be received with extreme caution.

The calculations which have been made appear to have been based

Partly, on theoretical inferences as to the extent to which the causes which diminish any currency, such as

(1.) Export in the ordinary course of trade,
(2.) Export by means of emigration,
(3.) Export in consequence of war indemnities,
(4.) Melting down for manufacturing purposes,
(5.) The ordinary wear and tear of coins,
(6.) The actual loss of coin,

may have, as a matter of fact, diminished the total of silver coin in circulation,

Partly, on the facts revealed in the case of series of coins already withdrawn,

Partly, on evidence afforded as to the actual amount now circulating, by returns stating the stocks held by the banks, savings banks, public and local treasuries, and so forth.

(*To be continued.*)

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* The facts contained in the foregoing account of the legislation which has taken place in Germany have been extracted from the official documents forwarded by the German Government, and from Dr. Soetbeer's articles on the recent Currency Laws, forwarded by Lord Odo Russell.

† These figures are given in round numbers.

LORD MACAULAY.*

The following article, continued from our Monday's issue, from the *Quarterly Review* for July, is from the pen of Mr. W. E. Gladstone:—

The combination of great knowledge, great diligence, great powers of appreciation, and great uprightness and kindliness of mind with a constant tendency to exaggerate, with unjust and hasty judgments, and with a nearly uniform refusal to accept correction, offers a riddle not unknown on a smaller scale in smaller men, but here of peculiar interest, because, though Macaulay's kind may not have been the greatest, he was, in his kind, so singularly great. The solution of it seems to lie in this: that, with a breathless rapidity, he filled in his picture before his outline was complete, and then with an extreme of confidence he supplied the colour from his own mind and prepossessions, instead of submitting to take them from his theme. Thus each subject that he treated of became, as has been observed, a mirror which reflected the image of himself. The worshipping estimate which Mr. John Stuart Mill formed of his wife's powers, was unintelligible to those who had known her, until it was remembered that she was simply the echo of his own voice. She repeated to him his own thoughts and his own conclusions; and he took them, when they proceeded from her lips, for the independent oracles of truth. The echo of himself, which Mill found in his wife, was provided for Macaulay in his own literary creations; and what he thought was loyal adhesion to the true and right was only the more and more close embrace of the image he himself had fashioned and adored.

All this, however, is not to be taken for granted. We shall support it by reference to the works of those who we think have supplied the proof, and shall likewise proceed to add some illustrations in detail.

For his own eye the ornaments of his Essay on Milton were so soon as in 1843 gaudy and ungraceful, while for the world they were only rich, dazzling, or at most profuse. As he writes in that year, it contains 'scarcely a paragraph such as his matured judgment approves' ('Essays,' Preface). But there is no misgiving as to the substance of the Essay; and even with regard to his articles on James Mill, which he had dropped on special grounds, he was not 'disposed to retract a single doctrine which they contain.' (*a*) If it be thought unfair or misleading to scrutinise closely a production which, while so wonderful, is likewise so youthful as the Essay on Milton, we reply that we examine it for the following reason; because it was the work over which he cast the longest retrospect, and yet this retrospect did not suggest even so much as a qualification, however general, of the opinions it conveyed. We must observe, however, that in the case of Macaulay general qualification would be nearly useless. The least we could have craved of his repentance, had he repented, would have been that the peccant passages should be obelized. For in all his works, the sound and the unsound parts are closely dovetailed; his *series juncturaque*, his arrangement and his transitions, are perfect; the assertions are everywhere alike fearless, the illustrations alike happy; and the vision of the ordinary reader has scarcely a chance of distinguishing between truth and error, where all is bathed, and lost, in one overpowering blaze and flood of light. We might as well attempt to detect, with the naked eye, the spots in the sun.

The Essay combines in one view the works, the opinions, and the character of Milton; and it may perhaps be pronounced at once the most gorgeous and the most highflown panegyric to be found anywhere in print. It describes Milton ('Essays,' i. 4) as the martyr of English liberty; seemingly for no other reason than that in later life the course of public affairs was not to his mind. Deeply dyed with regicide, he was justly and wisely spared; and he suffered no molestation from those whom, the first day he had got the power, he would not have lost a moment in molesting. Macaulay scoffs at the idea that Charles I. was a martyr to religion; but religion had manifestly something to do with his end, and his title to the name is sounder than Milton's at least in this, that his head was actually cut off.

Milton took (says the great Reviewer, p. 30) in politics the part to be expected from his high spirit and his great intellect; for he lived 'at the very crisis of the conflict between Oromasdes and Ahrimanes,' when the mighty principles of liberty were exhibited in the form of a battle between the principle of good and the principle of evil. Such is Macaulay's trenchant view of the character and merits of the great and mixed conflict known by the name of the Great Rebellion. In what strange contrast does it stand with that of another writer, his contemporary and his friend, not less truly nor less heartily a lover of freedom than himself. Let those who prefer a temperate to a torrid zone, pass from these burning utterances to Mr. Hallam's discussion, in his Eleventh Chapter, of the respective claims and merits of the two parties to the war. In a statement, than which perhaps the whole compass of history does not contain a finer example of searching scrutiny together with judicial temper, he arrives at the conclusion that the war was opened in 1642 'with evil auspices, with much peril of despotism on the one hand, with more of anarchy on the other.' (*b*)

Returning to the (then) recently published work of Milton on 'Christian Doctrine,' Macaulay observes 'some of the heterodox doctrines which he avows seem to have excited considerable amazement, particularly his Arianism and his theory on the subject of polygamy.' At this amazement, he is himself amazed; and with a cursory remark he passes lightly on. As regards his Arianism, we could not reasonably have expected more. That, after all, touches only dogma; and though dogma be the foundation stone of Christianity, still, like other foundation stones, it is out of sight. But the 'theory of polygamy' which, as the Essayist observes, Milton did something to illustrate in his life, ought surely to have made him 'think thrice' before he proceeded to assure us that Milton's conception of love had not only 'all the voluptuousness of the Oriental harem, and not only all the gallantry of the chivalric tournament, but all pure and the quiet affection of our English fireside' (p. 29).

It is especially to be borne in mind that Milton's advocacy of this detestable and degrading institution is not either casual or half-hearted. 'So far,' he says himself, 'is the question respecting the lawfulness of polygamy from being a trivial, that it is of the highest importance it should be decided.' (*c*) He then discusses it at such length, and with such care, that it may fairly be termed a treatise within a treatise. It is not necessary to cite more than a few short references, 'with regard to the passage, they twain' . . . 'shall be one flesh' . . . 'if a man has many wives, the relation which he bears to each will not be less perfect in itself, nor will the husband be less one flesh with each of them, than if he had only one wife. (*d*) He who puts away his wife, and marries another, is not said to commit adultery because he marries another, but because, in consequence of his marriage with another, he does not retain his former wife. (*e*) 'If, then, polygamy be marriage properly so called, it is also lawful and honourable, according to the same apostle: marriage is honourable in all, and the bed undefiled.' (*f*) Nor was his system incomplete. The liberty of plurality, with which it begins, is capped at the other end by an equally large liberty of divorce. The *porneia*, for which (he says) a wife may be put away, includes (according to him) 'any notable disobedience or intractable carriage of the wife to the husband,' 'any point of will worship,' any withdrawing from that nearness of zeal and confidence which ought to be.' 'So that there will be no cause to vary from the general consent of exposition, which gives us freely that God permitted divorce, for *whatever was unalterably distasteful, whether in body or mind.* (*g*) We must remember also that when we censure the men of that period for their intolerance with respect to religion, witchcraft, and the like, we censure them for what in substance they had inherited from their fathers through many generations, and that from such ties of hampering tradition the extrication must needs be slow. But in this matter of polygamy, Milton deliberately rejected the authority, not only of Scripture, and not only of all Christian, but of all European civilisation, and strove to bring among us, from out of Asiatic sensuality and corruption, a practice which, more directly than any other social custom, strikes at the heart of our religion as a system designed to reform the manners of the world. It seems impossible to deny that this is one of the cases in which the debasement of the opinion largely detracts from the elevation of the man. Yet the idolatry of his Reviewer in summing up his character ('Essays,' i 55) can only see just what he likes to see; and he finds that, from every source and quarter, 'his nature selected and drew to itself whatever was great and good, while it rejected all the base and pernicious ingredients by which those finer elements were defiled!' If ever there was an instance in which close and cautious discrimination is demand; from a critic, it is the case of Milton. For never perhaps so conspicuously as in him were splendid genius, high and varied accomplishment, large appreciation of mankind, and life, exquisite refinement, deep affection, and soaring aspiration conjoined, we cannot say united, with a fierceness of opinion and language that belongs to barbarism, with a rejection of the authority of world-wide consent such as only the most irreflective ignorance could palliate, with a violence of prejudice which sometimes drove him to conclusions worthy only of senility, and with conceptions as to the character and office of Christian women, and the laws and institutions affecting them, which descend below historic heathenism, and approximate even to brutality.

Twelve years after the Essay on Milton, another and yet more elaborate effort was applied, we can hardly say dedicated, to the character and philosophy of Bacon. The philosophy was set upon a pinnacle, the character trampled in the mire; while the intellectual faculties of that nearly universal genius were highly appreciated and powerfully set forth. We have in this Essay, with an undiminished splendour, also an undiminished tendency to precipitancy and to exaggeration; though they are no longer engaged in the worship of a fond idolatry, but working with energy on the side of censure as well as on that of praise.

Into the controversies relating to the life and character of Bacon we do not propose to enter in detail. Of all the cases in which there has been a call for champions to confront the powerful rush of the assailant, this has been the most adequately met. Whewell records his feelings of 'indignation at the popular misrepresentations of Bacon's character, and the levity with which each succeeding writer aggravates them.' (*h*) We may specify Mr. Paget, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and in a peculiar fashion Dr. Abbott, as vindicators of Bacon; but the greatest importance attaches to the life-long labours of Ellis, now deceased, and of Spedding, still happily preserved to English literature. As regards the impeachment of Bacon, if taken alone, it may establish no more against him than that, amidst the multitude of engrossing calls upon his mind, he did not extricate himself from the meshes of a practice full of danger and of mischief, but in which the dividing lines of absolute right and wrong had not then been sharply marked. Hapless is he on whose head the world discharges the vials of its angry virtue; and such is commonly the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which has outlived its time. In such cases, posterity may safely exercise its royal prerogative of mercy. The wider question is whether, in a list of instances which Macaulay blazoned on his pages, most of all in that of Essex, Bacon did, or did not, exhibit an almost immeasurable weakness, sordidness and capacity of baseness in his moral character. The question is one of wide interest to the moralist and psychologist, and to England, and even mankind at large. To us the victory seems to lie with the advocates for the defence; the judgments of Macaulay we deem harsh, and his examinations superficial. But we would not tempt the reader to rely upon this opinion, since he has at hand ample and varied materials for the formation of his judgment. With regard to the speculative life of Bacon we shall not be quite so abstinent.

Macaulay's account of the Baconian philosophy is as follows. After stating that from the day of his death 'his fame has been constantly and steadily progressive,' the illustrious Essayist proceeds to say that the philosopher '*aimed* at things altogether different from those which his predecessors had proposed to themselves:' at a new 'finis scientiarum.' 'His end was in his own language "fruit," the relief of man's estate; (*i*) 'commodis humanis inservire;' (*j*) 'dotare vitam humanam novis inventis copietis. (*k*) Two words form its key, 'utility, and progress.' Seneca had taught the exact reverse. 'The object of the lessons of Philosophy is to form the soul.' 'Non est, inquam; instrumentorum ad usus necessarios opifex.' The Baconian philosophy strikes away the *non*. 'If we are forced to make our choice between the first shoemaker, and the author of the three Books on Anger, we pronounce for the shoemaker:' so says the Essayist. From this peculiarity of the Baconian philosophy, 'all its other peculiarities directly and almost necessarily sprang.' And Seneca is a type of what was both before and after. Socrates and Plato (but where we would ask is Aristotle?) produced flowers and leaves, not fruits. Accordingly, 'we are forced to say with Bacon that this celebrated philosophy ended in nothing but disputation; that it was neither a vineyard nor an olive ground, but an intricate wood of briars and thistles, from which those who lost themselves in it, brought back many scratches and no fruit' (p. 378). The powers of these men were 'systematically misdirected.' The ancient philosophy was a treadmill, not a path. He then enumerates, among the subjects which that philosophy handled, the following heads: 'what is the highest good; whether pain be an evil; whether all things be fated; whether we can be certain of anything; whether a wise man can be unhappy.' These questions he next compares to the Bigendian and Littlendian controversies in Gulliver, and he gravely pronounces that such disputes 'could add nothing to the stock of knowledge,' that they accumulated nothing and transmitted nothing. 'There had been plenty of ploughing, harrowing, reaping, and thrashing. But the garners contained only smut and stubble' (p. 380).

At this point we must in fairness allow the reader to pause and ask himself two questions: first, whether in what he has read he is to believe the witness of his own eyes, and secondly, after due rubbing and ruminating, whether Bacon is really responsible for these astounding doctrines? Unfortunately Macaulay has a contempt for Saint Augustine, and therefore we may make an appeal that would in his view be vain, if we observe that that great intellect and heart has left upon record in his works an acknowledgment in terms superlative, if not extravagant, of the value as well as the vast power of the works of Plato; the 'godly Plato,' as Alexander Barclay calls him. Something more we may hope to effect, since Macaulay not only admired but almost worshipped Dante, if we plead that the intellect of that extraordinary man was trained under Aristotelian influences, and imbued, nay saturated, with Aristotelian doctrines. But if we plead for the persons, much more must we contend for the subjects. Can it really be that, in this nineteenth century, the writer who, as Mr. Trevelyan truly says, teaches men by millions, has gravely taught them that the study of the nature of good, of the end for which we live, of the discipline of pain, of the mastery to be gained over it by wisdom, of the character and limits of human knowledge, is a systematic misdirection of the mind, a course of effort doomed beforehand to eternal barrenness, a sowing of seed that is to produce only smut and stubble?

From this strange bewilderment, and this ganglion of errors, even his own Milton might have saved him, who says of his lost angels, 'on a hill retired'—

> 'Of good and evil much they argued them,
> Of happiness and final misery,
> Passion and apathy, and glory and shame.'

And then, as if from between narrowing defiles of Puritanism which left him but a strip of sky and light, condemns their high themes and thoughts—

> 'Vain wisdom all, and false philosophy;'

but yet he cannot help emerging a little; and he adds—

> 'Yet with a pleasing sorcery *could charm*
> *Pain for a while or anguish*, and excite
> Fallacious hope, or arm the obdured breast
> *With stubborn patience, as with triple steel.* (*l*)

Having disposed of the Greek and Roman philosophers, the Essayist finds, as might be expected, still less difficulty in 'settling the harsh' of the schoolmen, to whom the more cautious intellects of Mackintosh and Milman have done another kind of justice; and at length we have the summary, p. 383:—'Words, and more words, and nothing but words, had been all the fruit of all the toil of all the most renowned sages of sixty generations.' But the new epoch had arrived, and the new system.

'Its object was the good of mankind, in the sense in which the mass of mankind, always have understood, and always will understand, the word "good." "*Meditor*," said Bacon, "*instaurationem philosophiæ ejusmodi quæ nihil inanis aut abstracti habeat, quæque vitæ humanæ conditiones in melius provehat.*" (*m*)

'To make men perfect was no part of Bacon's plan. His humble aim was to make imperfect men comfortable.'

As if Bacon had been an upholsterer, or the shoemaker whom Macaulay says, if driven to choose, he would prefer to the philosopher. So, if driven to choose for food between the moon and the green cheese of which in the popular saying it is supposed to be made, we should unquestionably choose the green cheese. But we could never be so driven: because the objects of choice supposed to compete are not *in pari materia*. Nor are the shoemaker and the philosopher: there is no reason why we should not have both—the practitioner in useful arts, and the man meditative of the high subjects of human thought; mind, destiny, and conduct. The imagined opposition is a pure figment; a case of 'words and more words, and nothing but words,' if not indeed, of 'smut and stubble.'

The truth is that Macaulay was not only accustomed, like many more of us, to go out hobby-riding, but, from the portentous vigour of the animal he mounted, was liable, more than most of us, to be run away with. His merit is that he could keep his seat in such a steeple chase: but as the object in view is arbitrarily chosen, so it is reached by cutting up the fields, spoiling the crops, and spoiling or breaking down the fences needful to secure to labour its profit, and to man at large the full enjoyment of the fruits of the earth. Such is the overpowering glow of colour, such the fascination of the grouping in the first sketches which he draws, that, when hot upon his work, he seems to lose all sense of the restraints of fact and the laws of moderation; vents the strangest paradoxes, sets up the most violent caricatures, and handles the false weight and measure as effectively as if he did it knowingly. A man so able and so upright is never indeed wholly wrong. He never for a moment consciously pursues anything but truth. But truth depends, above all, on proportion and relation. The preternatural vividness with which Macaulay sees his object, absolutely casts a shadow upon what lies around; he loses his perspective; and imagination, impelled headlong by the strong consciousness of honesty in purpose, achieves the work of fraud. All things for him stand in violent contrast to one another. For the shadows, the gradations, the middle and transition touches, which make up the bulk of human life, character, and action, he has neither eye nor taste. They are not taken account of in his practice, and they at length die away from the ranges of his vision.

We presume it cannot be doubted that Bacon found philosophy had flown too high; had been too neglectful both of humble methods, and of what are commonly termed useful aims. What he deemed of himself is one thing: what we are now to deem of him is another. And we believe the true opinion to be that Bacon introduced into philosophy no revolutionary principle or power either as to aims or as to means; but that he helped to bring about important modifications of degree. To the bow, bent too far in one direction, he gave a strong wrench in the other. He did much to discourage the arbitrary and excessive use of *a priori* and deductive methods, and though he is thought himself to have effected nothing in physical science, largely contributed to open the road which others have trodden with such excellent effect. But the ideas imperfectly expressed in these sentences were far too homely to carry the blaze of colour and of gilding, which Macaulay was required by the constitution of his mind to lay on any objects he was to handle with effect. Hence the really outrageous exaggerations (for in this case we cannot call them less), of which we have given the sum. But, after writing in that strain for twenty-five or thirty pages, at length his Hippogriff alights on *terra firma*; and he tells us with perfect *naïveté* (p. 403) that Bacon's philosophy was no less a moral than a natural philosophy, and that though his illustrations are drawn from physical science his principles 'are just as applicable to ethical and political inquiries as to inquiries into the nature of heat and vegetation.' Very good: but, then, why the long series of spurious, as well as needless, contrasts between the useful and the true, between the world of mind and the world of matter, between the good on which philosophers have speculated and the good which the masses of mankind always have sought and always will; and why, in order that Lord Macaulay may write a given number of telling sentences and fascinating pages, is Bacon to be made responsible for a series of extravagances which with his mind, not less rational than powerful, not less balanced than broad, we are persuaded that he would have abhorred?

We shall not attempt any more precise appreciation of the philosophy of this extraordinary man. Of all English writers, until Germany cast the eye of patient study upon Shakespeare, he has enjoyed, perhaps, the largest share of European attention, as in his speculations he touched physics with one hand, and the unseen world with the other. There has, however, been much doubt, and much difference of opinion, as to the exact place which is due to him in the history of science and philosophy. So far as we can gather, a sober estimate prevails. De Maistre has, indeed, in a work on the subject of Bacon and his philosophy, degraded him to the rank of something very near a charlatan and, with reference to his character as a forerunner and torch-bearer on the paths of science, asserts that Newton was not even acquainted with his works. We do not suppose that any more invectives of so inveterate a partisan will sensibly affect the judgment of the world. But writers of a very different stamp have not been wanting to point out that Bacon's own writings partake of prejudice and passion. Mr. Stanley Jevons, for example, in his able work on 'The Principles of Science,' (*n*) animadverts on his undue disparagement of philosophic anticipation. Upon the whole, we fear that the coruscations of Lord Macaulay have done but little to assist an impartial inquirer, or to fix the true place of this great man in the historical evolution of modern philosophy.

Those who may at all concur in our comments on Macaulay's besetting dangers, will observe without surprise that, while his excesses in panegyric gave rise to little criticism, the number and vehemence of his assaults drew upon him a host of adversaries. He received their thrusts upon his target as coolly, as if they had been Falstaff's men in buckram. We do not regret that he should have enjoyed the comforts of equanimity. But there is something absolutely marvellous in his incapacity to acknowledge force either in the reasonings of opponents, or in those arrays of fact, under which, like battering-rams, so many of his towering structures of allegation were laid level with the ground.

> 'It surely was his profit, had he known:
> It would have been his pleasure, had he seen.' (*o*)

The corrections made in his works were lamentably rare; the acknowledgments were rarer and feebler still. Nor was this from any want of kindliness of heart, as these volumes would of themselves suffice to demonstrate, or from any taint in his love of truth. It was due, we seriously hold, to something like what the theologians call invincible ignorance. The splendid visions which his fancy shaped had taken possession of his mind; they abode there each of them entire in their majesty or beauty; they could only have been dislodged by some opposing spell as potent as his own; they were proof against corrections necessarily given piecemeal, and prepossession prevented him from perceiving the aggregate effect, even when it was most conclusive.

It would be all well, or at least well in comparison, had we only to contemplate this as a case of psychological curiosity. But the mischief is that wrong has been done, and it remains unredressed. In ordinary cases of literary quarrel, assailants and defenders have something not hopelessly removed from equal chances; although as a rule the greater pungency, and less complexity, of attack makes it decidedly more popular and effective than defence, when the merits do not greatly differ. But in this case the inequality was gross, was measureless. For every single ear that was reached by the reply, the indictment, such was Macaulay's monarchy over the world of readers, had sounded in scores or hundreds, or even thousands. The sling and the stone in the hands of half-a-score of Davids, however doughty, found no way of approach to the forehead of this Goliath, and scarcely whizzed past him in the air.

And yet, among the opposers whom he roused, there were men who spoke with care, information, or authority: some of them had experience, some had a relative popularity, some had great weight of metal. We have already referred to the champions in the case of Bacon. In relation to Mr. Croker's Boswell, no less a person than Lockhart—*nomen intra has ædes semper venerandum* (*p*)—confuted and even retorted, in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' a number of the charges of inaccuracy, and reduced others to insignificance. So far as this instance was concerned, the fame of Boswell's work supplied a criterion which appears decisive of the controversy; for Mr Croker's edition has been repeatedly republished, and has become classical, although the mere amount of material, extraneous to the text, which it carries, cannot but be deemed a disadvantage. Warren Hastings had not a son; but the heavy charges against Sir Elijah Impey, especially in connection with the condemnation and execution of Nuncomar, brought the son of that Judge into the field. Mr. Impey's 'Memoirs' (*q*) of his father appear sufficiently to repel these accusations; but the defence is lost in the mazes of a ponderous volume, known perhaps to no more than a few scores of readers, and that imperfectly while the original accusation circulates, with the other Essays, in a Student's Edition, 1 vol.; a People's Edition, 2 vols.; a Cabinet Edition, 4 vols.; a Library Edition, 3 vols.; a Cheap Edition, 1 vol.; and as a separate Essay, at 1s. (*r*) Who shall rectify or mitigate these fearful odds? With greater power and far greater skill, and with more effect, Mr. Hayward, in this Review and elsewhere, cast his shield over Madame Piozzi. Yet the number of persons who have read, without the means of guarding against error, some of the harshest and most gratuitous imputations ever scattered broadcast in the thoughtless wantonness of literary power, must be immensely larger than those who have had the means of estimating the able, and, we apprehend, irrefragable defence. (*s*) A remarkable article in 'Fraser's Magazine' for June, bearing the initials of a distinguished historian, widens the front of the attack, and severely questions the accuracy of Macaulay's representations in a portion of our annals, where they had hitherto been little sifted.

(*To be continued.*)

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* *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay.* By his Nephew George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. In Two Volumes. London, 1876.

(*a*) Preface to 'Essays,' republished in 1843.

(*b*) 'Constitutional History' (4to.), i 615.

(*c*) Milton on 'Christian Doctrine' (Sumner's translation) p. 232.

(*d*) Ibid.

(*e*) Ibid. p. 237.

(*f*) Ibid. p. 241.

(*g*) 'Tetrachordon,' Works (Ed. 1753), i 279, 304.

(*h*) Whewell's 'Writings and Letters,' ii, 38.

(*i*) 'Adv. of Learning,' book i. (*j*) *De Augm.* vii. 1.

(*k*) *Nov. Org.* i. aph. 81. (Also cites *De Augm.* 'F says,' ii. 373 *seqq.* 9th edit.; ii. 2, and *Cogitata et visa.*)

(*l*) 'Paradise Lost,' ii. 512. (*m*) 'Redargutio Philosophiarum.'

(*n*) London: Macmillan, 1874. (*o*) Tennyson's 'Guinevere.'

(*p*) See the inscription under the bust of Wolsey in the Quadrangle of Christ Church.

(*q*) 'Memoirs of Sir Elijah Impey.' Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1846, pp. ix. *seqq.*; chapters iii. iv. ix. xiii. and elsewhere.

(*r*) From the advertising sheet at the close of the Biography.

(*s*) 'Quarterly Review,' April, 1868, p. 316. Hayward's 'Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi.' 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1861.

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- LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
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- LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
- FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c.
- RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
- ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette.* We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more benefical character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman*).

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he give, from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold.'

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we thinks will be realised.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premium on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs.* 1,000 *for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.		Without Profits.	
Age.	Yearly. Rs. as. p.	Age.	Yearly. Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 [illegible]
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,937,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,258.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 18[illegible] ....£ [illegible]
Do. [illegible] ....£ [illegible]
Do. [illegible] ....£ [illegible]

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms: [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ [illegible]

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits. Rs. a.	Without Profits. Rs. a.	One year. Rs. a.	Seven years. Rs. a.
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS ARE PERIODICALLY INVESTIGATED BY AN INDEPENDENT ACTUARY.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS are entirely invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and they remain in India. POLICY-HOLDERS can APPOINT an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATIONS. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the Office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.

Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN." Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.
Registered under Act. X. of 1866.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED
(with Power to Increase.)
HEAD OFFICE: Meerut.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries, London.
SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq., F.I.A., F.S.S.
AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Messrs. FLETCHER & SMITH.

Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.

"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.

INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced English Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of less value in India than in Europe.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms:—

1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the option of the assured after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in the event of death.

PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES issued to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 40 per cent., or if on the non-profit Scale 30 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a Policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium effects a complete paid up assurance independent of any further payment, and ensures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.

In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature.

Assurances effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos, and Parsees.

For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to

FLETCHER AND SMITH,
Chief Agents for Western India.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN

COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also equally valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers, to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.